

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY ALLEN & CO., 189 WATER ST.

VOL. XII.—NO. 5.]

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1854.

[NEW SERIES.—NO. 31.

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.

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THE PROPER SELECTION OF SHADE TREES.

THE last, and one of the best, rural essays from the pen of the late A. J. DOWNING, was on the subject of "shade trees in cities." We do not agree in all things with Mr. DOWNING—that is to say, he indulged in some fancies regarding rural improvement, from which we occasionally dissent; but in the main, no man of our country has done more—if as much—to awaken the attention of the people to the importance of erecting their buildings in good taste, and properly laying out and planting their grounds, than he. Wielding a facile, free, and occasionally dashing pen, he impressed his sentiments readily and forcibly on the minds of his readers; and although we think his models for dwellings were as a series, faulty in some of their most important requirements; and that, in the numerous structures which were copied from them, many in their occupation will prove unsatisfactory. Yet, to his taste and general good judgment in the selection and disposition of shade and ornamental trees, DOWNING had no superior. His thoughts, while discoursing of trees, were always glowing, and, like their own shadows, always refreshing. "Down with the Ailanthus!" was the sudden and vehement expression of DOWNING in the essay to which we have alluded, after having for years been praising and recommending it in his books. Now, this poor, denounced Ailanthus is called, in the nursery catalogues, the "Tree of Heaven," by way of pre-eminence! It has been planted, perhaps, more than any other *foreign* tree ever brought into America. It has been potted and propagated in large towns, amidst brick walls, and beneath stony pavements, more than any other tree whatever. In some of our large cities—the upper wards of New-York, in Brooklyn, and all over Cincinnati, for instance—from the last of May, through June, and into July—with its upright, stag-headed branches, and numerously-lobed leaves, at flowering time, "it stinks and shines like rotten mackerel by moonlight," as the cynical JOHN RANDOLPH, once said of a distinguished orator and politician, whom he hated. We agree, that in close contiguity to the dwelling, or on the borders of streets, the Ailanthus has no fitness; but in the proper place, as a tree to make one of an agreeable variety, its peculiarity of head, its clean stem, and striking contrast to our American trees, make it desirable to a limited extent; and in a large collection, where a variety is sought, we would always, as with the Lombardy Poplar, sparingly adopt it.

Another tree, unoffending, save in one or two particulars, is embraced in the sweeping anathema of DOWNING—the Abele or Silver Poplar. This is a tree of large growth, and in the silvery color of its leaves, as they lift and wave in the breeze, makes another contrast to our deep-shaded forest trees. Like the Ailanthus, we would distribute it occasionally among our plantations. The chief objections to both these trees are their proneness to throw up suckers—a bad habit, we admit; but in grounds laid in grass, and particularly where cropped by cattle, or sheep, which eat them down as fast as the young shoots appear, this propensity proves no forbidding objection.

We have been disposed to remark more pointedly in relation to these trees, because this article of Mr. DOWNING—probably from the fact that it was the last which he wrote—has been extensively copied in the periodicals of the day, throughout the country; and also from the fact that he proposed and highly recommended another tree in their place, to which, unless extraordinary pains be taken in its early preparation for transplanting, objections equally strong exist, but of entirely different character—the uncertainty of its growth—or rather, the certainty of its failure—in a great majority of instances, where it may be introduced by transplanting.

This tree is the *Tulipifera Liriodendron* of the Botanists, or common white-wood, or Tulip-tree of our forests. This is a truly grand and beautiful tree. It throws up a straight, clean shaft, sixty to eighty feet high, and three to six feet in diameter, on strong soil in its native forests. Its leaves are deep green, broad, and obtusely lobed, and its flower conspicuous, tulip-shaped, and bronzed yellow in color. It is a sweet, clean, beautiful, stately tree, cone-like in shape, and these are great qualities to be combined in any one American forest tree. Its objections, as a tree for common planting, are its spreading, fibreless roots, which run far out from the body, in addition to a pertinacious tap-root, running directly down into the sub-soil and rendering it uncommonly refractory in transplanting—particularly when self-grown, in its native grounds. The only way to remedy this difficulty is to grow them in nurseries, with frequent transplanting and cutting off the tap-root, in order to give them, so far as they are susceptible of it, a fibrous *habit* or *tuftiness* of roots, until they are of sufficient size for permanent plantations. To this should be added a rich, warm, friable soil. With these qualifications we commend them to planters at large; without the anticipation, however, that they will ever become common for shade or the arbor, for the reason that such truly fine trees as the elms

and maples exist, free from these objections, and are so much more easily propagated and grown.

These last-named trees, the elms and the maples, in all their varieties—both hard and soft—we cannot too highly recommend to the planter in every sort of soil and position where they will grow. It is poorly worth while to enumerate their good qualities, as every one of the slightest observation knows them. We would also suggest the attention of our tree planter, and nurserymen to the planting and propagation of the varieties of the native oak, so abundant in American forests. The oak is an emblem of strength and endurance. It is a noble, stalwart tree, stretching its brawny arms out far and wide, and towering as loftily as its more rapidly-growing companions of the forests. No one who has seen those fine specimens of native oak in the public squares of Philadelphia, but must have admired their vigorous forms, and strong, spreading branches. They are striking specimens of successful growth. Yet the same objection exists to the oak as to the white-wood—its wide-spreading, lateral, and deep-descending tap-roots; and for successful planting like the latter, they should be nursery grown. Of all the varieties, the upland white, the common oak of the ship-builders, and swamp, or lowland white, and the over-cup oaks, are the grandest in their growth and stature. The latter throws up antler-like branches, which, when denuded of their leaves, have a bold, striking appearance, with less of spray than the others, but a deeper colored, larger, and longer leaf. The red, yellow, gray, and black oaks, as they are severally called, but which in reality differ little in size and appearance, are also noble trees, and grand objects when standing apart, or in groups in the park, or on the lawn.

The hickory, in all its varieties, is a graceful and well-grown tree; but more than the oaks, even obnoxious to the tap, and spreading, fibreless roots. They seldom live when transplanted from their native grounds; although taken young, we have known successful instances of the kind. To make success in any way certain, nursery growth is necessary, more so, if possible, than with oaks and white-woods.

It is hardly worth while at this present writing, to speak of the elm and maple, with which, in all their varieties, our streets, lawns, and avenues are so commonly embellished. They are always in place, and always appropriate; the noblest of shades and majestic objects to the eye. They are free from the objections named in the other trees. So it is with the white ash, yielding little in pretension to the elms and maples; but leaving out later, and casting its foliage earlier in the season. The sycamore or buttonwood, was once a tree that scarce had its

compeer in brawny strength and stateliness; but for the last twenty years a fell disease has so afflicted it, that unless it soon recovers, it is wasting time to plant it.

After all that has been said, we advise the planter of shade and ornamental trees, desiring the full attainment of success, as a general rule, to watch the trees in the forests near to him, and in his selections to plant those kinds mainly, which appear the most vigorous, healthy, and flourishing in the soils like those into which he is about to transplant them. When selected from the forest, it is better to take very young trees, not over three to five feet high, otherwise they are very liable to die, especially when set out in exposed situations; and in any event, in five to seven years, the smaller tree will have overtaken the larger one, and after that rapidly pass it.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

We welcome to our columns the author of the following, which is one of that class of well-written articles—containing food for the thought—with which we delight to store our columns from week to week. We do not recognize the writer by his initials, and we hope that he will favor us with his name and further acquaintance.

For the American Agriculturist.

Knowledge is an accumulation of facts; from these are deduced principles, which, formed into a system, become a science. Experience, that teacher of age and celebrity, is simply an observation of occurrences, extending over a greater or less period of time, and depending for value upon the skill and accuracy with which the observations have been conducted, and upon the extensiveness of application of which their deductions are capable. From the earliest periods of civilization to the present, all arts and sciences have been greatly indebted to experiments, conducted for the express purpose of ascertaining some fact by which to establish a principle.

It is true, that many of the arts have derived much valuable aid from accident, or rather from observation made upon accidental occurrences, and that the truths and principles derived therefrom have rendered large service to the cause of progress. Yet ere the crude suggestions furnished by accident could be matured into principles of value, there has been required in every case, much of laborious research and patient investigation, by which to determine the true value of the suggestion, and to bring it into a state of the greatest utility.

Agricultural science is preëminently a science of fact; its ramifications are as extensive as the earth, with its fruits and the influence which affect their production—its animals, and the causes which may injure or benefit them. Here, then, is a field for experiment, for *careful and thorough* experiment. Theory in this science is worthless, unless it be sustained by an array of convincing facts, and the manner in which these are to be procured is by investigation.

Farmers, as a class, possess excellent facilities for the prosecution of experiments, and there is assuredly ample room and verge enough, in the matter of choosing a subject, for the same. There are many valuable discoveries in natural science yet remaining to be made. There are many "mooted points" in the economies of agriculture, concerning which the men of *theory*

will never form a harmonious conclusion, and even if they succeed in so doing, their determination will be of small value, if not supported by the testimony of facts, deduced from careful observations.

The season of life, growth, and activity, is opening upon us, and even now is passing the last "day of grace" in which the cultivator of the soil may chalk out the plans for the coming campaign. To let each and every one who would add to the knowledge of his time, benefit his fellows, and lend a legacy to the future, select some point upon which he desires additional information, and proceed to make it the subject of thorough study, and careful experiment, conducted with all the skill and intelligence, of which he is master.

In choosing a subject upon which to expend thought and labor, each farmer should be guided by the desire to render the results of his work of the greatest possible utility, hence he should select some point, for the elucidation of which, he has the most extensive natural facilities, and with which he is most competent to grapple.

I counsel none to attempt any thing which will subject them to loss or inconvenience, but let each act according to his means and ability. If these are large, he can take up some point of the greatest interest, and be able to expend means and labor upon it without injury to himself, and with much benefit to society.

The man of smaller means can choose a task, requiring in its prosecution less of time and labor, with no other expense, and yet produce, by thought and care, a result which will benefit himself, not only by the fact arrived at, but also by the very labor and thought required in the process itself.

True it is, that the results of experiment are not infallible, not always valuable, even, yet if they be conducted with care and skill, they can scarcely fail to add something to the fund of useful knowledge. Suppose that the foregoing suggestions be carried into practice, and at the close of the experiment, the results be written out and furnished to our friends—the agricultural editors—who doubts that something useful may result therefrom. I, at least, do not, and hence throw out these few crude suggestions, in the hope that some person may be spurred to action.

J. G. R.

Dryden, N. Y.

For the American Agriculturist.

HOVEN IN CATTLE.

A REMEDY WHICH HAS BEEN TRIED AND FOUND EFFECTUAL.

BEING in "the cars" a day or two since, I was compelled to play the eaves-dropper to the conversation of a couple of intelligent-looking farmers. They were talking of the *cause and cure* of "Hoven" in neat cattle. I was really in hopes to learn something new; but not so, for after discussing the merits of many exploded remedies, they came to the conclusion that "sticking" the dumb sufferer—as they called it—was the best cure, which was explained by a description, as near as I can remember, "to stick a knife between two of the animal's short ribs, a little way from the back bone, deep enough to reach the paunch, and he'll get well at once."

Now, without a word in condemnation of this barbarous practice, it is plain that the cause still remains, although the effects may be in some measure removed. Recent conversations with those who have the care of neat cattle, convince me that there are many people that are

ignorant as to some of the causes, effects, and of a single humane cure, for the dumb sufferers.

Although I am no veterinarian, yet I have in years past seen many valuable animals suffer and some die of nothing but "wind hoven," as it was then called; and by numerous inquiries and observation, I found that hoven was produced by several causes, such as gorging large quantities of green clover, green corn, cabbage, and such like vegetables, apples, potatoes, new corn, oats, or other grain; and occasionally by violent exercise, such as jumping a fence, running after eating heartily, and by drinking while very warm.

When an animal gluts on any food, imperfect mastication is the result, and if the quantity thus eaten is large, the temperature of the stomach is lowered to such a degree that fermentation is favored, which generates carbonic acid gas, and unless it finds an *exit*, the animal is at once "hoven." I remember to have seen one animal opened that had died of hoven, and it was found to have originated from the stoppage of the orifice leading from the large to the small stomach, by a small wad of corn husks.

I opened one that died of hoven produced by leaping a fence, and found that about one foot of the intestine that leads from the small stomach was completely closed by inflammation.

But from whatever cause hoven is produced, the effect sometimes is a swelling of the entire chest of the animal, often to such a degree as to stop the breath, at others a rupture of some one of the intestines, or if not a rupture an inflammation sets in, dropsy ensues, and too often death is the final result. After I had learned the above facts, I thought that a remedy might be administered that would remove the cause without injury to the dumb sufferer, and my first trial was attended with a happy result, nor have I known it to fail, though it would do so unless given in proper season, which is as soon as the animal is found to be hoven.

The remedy is simply to give to a common sized cow, a quart of white-wash, larger cattle more, and smaller ones less. Repeat the dose when relief does not follow, in thirty minutes. It would be well to move the animal so as to mix the medicine well in the stomach, and thus bring the lime in contact with the gases, which it readily absorbs, reducing the bulk, and leaving not over half a pint of powdered lime to occupy the space of gallons of the *gas*. Every chemist knows just how the whole acts, but lest some one may not know how to prepare the white-wash, I will give the best method, or what I have found to be so:

Take a lump not larger than a hen's egg of fresh burned lime, such as is commonly used for white-wash, slack it in warm water, adding enough to make the wash not quite as thick as cream. Administer it cold. In the whole of the above, I have tried to avoid any technicalities by using the common language of our farmers.

J. H. D.

Morristown, March.

We once had a herd of cows break into a field of corn while the grain was in the milk. They gorged themselves, but all got over it except one, which died the third day. The usual remedies were resorted to, in order to effect a passage, together with injection—administered through an unbreeched gun-barrel, instead of a syringe which was not at hand—but all without effect. On opening her, the upper and lower stomach, together with the intestines, were filled with stalks and husks of green corn, all as dry as if they had been lying in the sun. The white-wash would scarcely have effected a cure in this case.

A COW WORTH HAVING.—John W. Wilson writes to the *Hampshire Gazette*: "I have a cow from whose milk sixty pounds and five ounces of butter were made in twenty-eight days, in the month of December, 1853. This

same cow, in one week, ending the 26th ult., made seventeen and a half pounds of butter. The daily average of milk was fifty-one and one-half pounds. Her feed was six quarts of equal parts Indian and broom corn meal, and one pumpkin per day. I have no doubt she will average fifty pounds of milk per day for four months to come."

MANAGEMENT OF EWES.

TREATMENT AT THE LAMMING SEASON, &c.

At this particular season, I know of few subjects more appropriate, or more worthy a place in your valuable columns, than a few remarks on the treatment and management of ewes before and after parturition. It cannot fail to be fresh in the memories of most—the unusual amount of fatalities that occurred to ewes during the last lambing season; many farmers in this locality being losers to the tune of from 5 to 20 per cent. of their whole flocks. To account for such an unusual occurrence, seems to me perfectly explicable, as I am inclined to believe, that by proper treatment it never would have taken place; and no more mysterious a panacea for its total prevention would have been required than a liberal supply of nutritive food, combined with proper shelter during the protracted snow storms.

In cold, stormy weather, animals of all grades require more food, in order that the body, suffering from the lowness of the temperature, may have an increased supply of carbon, by the conversion of which into carbonic acid the body is kept up to its natural warmth. If such a supply is not forthcoming, the consequences are emaciation of body, deterioration of wool, a host of diseases; and death itself is a concomitant usually attendant on such neglect. It is a mistake common among farmers that any refuse food will suffice for brood ewes during the winter months, such as turning them into a field noted for the coarseness of its herbage, and possessing so little nutrition that it will scarce fatten a sheep per acre during the summer months. Indeed, they seem to be of the same opinion as the Scotchman, who cared little for the quality or cleanliness of his food, provided he had plenty of it. Now, I dissent entirely from this way of treating them; and I maintain that, if it pays to keep ewes at all, it pays to keep them well. From the greatly increased and increasing consumption of animal food in this country, it is a duty incumbent on the farmer, for the general as well as his own individual interest, to produce the greatest amount of meat from the least quantity of food, and in the least possible time. For the furtherance of such an object, nothing is of so much importance as liberal treatment and care of the animal during the early stages of its existence. Unless a brood ewe is kept in an even, good condition, it is quite impossible she can either be healthy herself, or give milk to rear a healthful lamb. It certainly is not absolutely necessary that a ewe should be so fat as to be what is called "cloven above the tail"; but the nearer she approaches that state, the better.

I beg to give a short account of the way in which my flock, consisting of 100 ewes, are managed. The tufts are put to in the first week of October, two being quite sufficient to serve 100 ewes. Before and during the time the tufts are among them, they are liberally supplied with turnips, in addition to their grass. It is of the highest importance to have them in a mending condition at that time; and the increased fall of lambs well pays for all extra food given.

When all are served, and by which time the grass begins to fail, they have a supply of tops and small turnips daily, to keep them in their good condition, until within a short time of lambing, when a more liberal supply is given.

During the snow storm last year, they had a feed of swedes daily, care being taken not to give more at once than was consumed in one day; a supply of hay, and one pint of bruised oats, to each sheep, per diem; a supply of salt

(which they have all the year round,) *ad libitum*. By such treatment they were kept in a healthy, thriving condition; and not the death of one ewe occurred in the flock. For 100 ewes, I have at this date 131 yearlings now fattening on turnips, cut and put in troughs. Some of them are fat now. I expect they will be so by the beginning of May, at which time they will average 72 lbs of mutton each sheep. They are the Bakewell Leicester breed. I consider, if a little of the Cheviot blood could be introduced, they would be all the better for it.

Now, when I contrast some of the statements made by my neighbors, I am fully convinced that my exemption from the fatality was wholly and entirely owing to the liberal way in which my flock was fed.—*M., in Mark Lane Express.*

For the American Agriculturist.

ORNAMENTAL SHADE TREES—TRANSPLANTING.

In a former communication, I confined my observations more particularly to our native shade trees, and the views were not advanced without an object. I was willing to show that class of your readers who are novices in the matter, the difference between expending labor and capital in an intelligent manner, and *vice versa*.

With evergreens, comparatively few have been successful. I have myself witnessed constant and repeated failures. Owing to the fact that many of our native evergreens are usually found growing in wet places, and without a corresponding dampness of soil after transplanting, they seldom thrive. There are other causes of failure, but this is the more prominent one. I have seen beautiful evergreens growing on upland in Pennsylvania, and I believe they succeed very well in their removal.

One great reason why nursery plants will generally succeed better, and much more likely to grow, is that they are grown from the seed, in open cultivated situations, and transplanted two or three times in the nursery, so that they have become accustomed to it; and being deprived of their tap-root when very young, they have had every inducement to shoot out numerous branching fibrous roots—the soul and life of the tree. They may be said to have become habituated to a change of location. The soil of nurseries generally is, or should be, mellow and fine, which is favorable to the development of these small fibrous feeding roots, the absence of which, would be unfavorable to a successful removal. I consider this alone, a sufficient reason to explain why nursery plants are more successful in their removal, and consequently a much more satisfactory investment. The Sugar, Norway, Scarlet, and Silver Maple; the Horse Chestnut, the Mountain Ash, the Linden, the English and American Elm, comprise a few of the most desirable ornamental trees to be found in the nursery.

Before repeating the briefest directions possible for setting out—which will be only to reiterate what has been a thousand times written—let me urge a fact of the utmost importance for consideration. It is this; no care that will be likely to be taken with plants, can compensate for the loss that will follow, if the proprietor of the soil spares or withholds an intelligent interest in their success.

Transplanting.—I dare not premise that I shall advance any thing new on this point, but only hope to make the impression take fast hold upon the people, that it is the worst of economy, or rather no economy at all, to do it in a cheap, quick, and slovenly manner. Dig out and thoroughly pulverize the soil, from a hole from 4 to 6 feet in diameter, and 2 feet deep; fill in to the required depth with the best soil within reach. Use the top soil taken out of the hole, if it is good, for this. Place the roots in a horizontal, spreading manner, and see to it that no tree is set out more than two inches deeper than it stood in the nursery. Then fill in with good rich soil, made fine and mellow with the spade. And now remember, that though your tree is

well set out, your work is just half done. Well, says one, what next? Just exactly what I see in half the cases through the country neglected, viz., staking each tree if within an enclosure, and tying it firmly, to keep the wind from shaking it to and fro, and keeping the roots from taking a good hold of the soil at once, and if outside of an enclosure, of ten-fold more importance is it that you protect your trees with a durable and substantial frame, against horses, cattle, boys, &c. W. DAY.

Morristown, N. J.

STUD FARM AT DUDDING HILL.

We hope the day will come when the United States can show breeding studs like the following:

The general interest connected with the important subject of breeding horses, prompted me to obtain permission to visit the stud farm at Dudding Hill, the property of Messrs. Henry and Cheslyn Hall. Favored by a friend with an introduction to those gentlemen, I was received with the greatest courtesy, and attended by the stud-groom, inspected that admirably-conducted and truly surprising establishment. The first impulse was astonishment at finding such a thoroughly rural tract of country within five miles of London. Agriculture also, directed on the most approved and scientific principles, forms an interesting portion of the active engagements to which the proprietors of Dudding Hill stud devote their capital and attention. Having arrived at the appointed place, looking upon the grass lands by which I was surrounded, I could not avoid pausing for a moment to assure myself that I had not been conveyed by some talismanic agency to the pasture fields of Leicestershire—an imagination all but confirmed when I heard the harriers at a short distance, merrily chasing their game.

The buildings which are appropriated to the accommodation of the stud are as complete as judgment can devise, and may be taken as a model by those who desire to construct new ones for a similar purpose. To describe them in detail would be superfluous; but there is one which demands especial notice, being unique and better arranged than any thing of the kind I have hitherto seen. It is a circular area, enclosed by lofty palings for exercising the stallions; the bottom is littered with straw, and the sides are securely defended to the height of five feet with the same material. The doors being closed, the horses are perfectly free from danger or excitement. It is also a suitable place for mares to receive the addresses of the stallions. A portion of the land has only been in the possession of the Messrs. Hall a short time; and there is a marked distinction between that and the land they have had a longer period, where the masterly hand of superior cultivation is visible. As I was informed the necessary improvements were in progress, it will at no distant period be brought to an equal state of excellence and accommodation.

The selection of the stallions has been made with great care and circumspection; indeed, it would be very difficult to find any department on the estate, connected with the stock, over which the presiding judgment has not been exercised with consummate skill, whether it be the horses, the Short-horns, or the pigs.

The writer then names the stallions with their pedigrees now in use at this stud, most of which are the best horses of the day. Among these we find Epirus, Harkaway, Libel, Kremlin, Retriever, and Cleveland Short-legs.

I saw also a great number of useful brood mares, foals, yearlings, and two-year-old, amounting to about one hundred and fifty. To particularize them all would occupy too much space. I must therefore content myself with stating that they looked in excellent condition, and do justice to the care of the stud-groom. The

accommodations provided for them are excellent.

From such an admirable selection of stallions, breeders cannot fail to find those which are suitable for all kinds of mares adapted to produce horses of the most valuable class. Those who do not feel confident in their own judgment may rely on that of the proprietors of this establishment; for it is quite evident they would not have an animal of inferior kind on the premises. The same discrimination is manifest in every department. In breeding horses, three essential subjects should be most scrupulously observed; the choice of proper parents, providing them and their offspring with suitable food, and judicious treatment of the legs and feet.

If these points were thoroughly respected in their various details, the progeny would be of a superior kind; weak, infirm animals would be exceptions. Unfortunately, however, one of the first sources from whence success can be reasonably expected is disregarded, that is, the superior and valuable foal will be the issue of an inferior mare is an anomaly difficult to reconcile. It is a theory dangerous to circulate; for too many persons are inclined, when they have mares which are worthless for other purposes, to consign them to the stud, upon the chance of their producing good foals. Loss and disappointment are almost invariably the result.

Opinions vary whether foals partake most of the good or bad qualities of the sire or dam. Many examples may be brought forward to maintain an argument on both sides; but the safest plan, and the only one to be adopted as a rule, is to avoid breeding from inferior animals of either sex. Being in possession of a good mare the next consideration is, which stallion is most suitable? and in this selection much discrimination is necessary. It is an established fact, that animals do not invariably partake of the nature and property of their immediate parents; but they take after their grandfathers and grandmothers, and even more remote generations. This is very palpable with reference to color.

Nothing can be more likely to entail disappointment than expecting to obtain symmetry and perfections by the combination of great extremes. In hope of breeding a weight-carrying hunter, it is useless to put a cart-mare to a thorough-bred horse. Fancy the produce, with head and body resembling the dam; neck, shoulders, and legs like those of the sire; and a precious specimen of deformity it would be. But this is not an imaginary problem. Much as I admire Cleveland Short-legs, I should more contemplate his being the sire of a hunter from a thorough-bred mare. It is the adaptation of every horse to the purpose for which he is best calculated that renders him of the utmost value he is capable of attaining, and success is mainly dependent on the judgment of the owner in making a suitable distinction. If he is intended to breed carriage-horses from good-shaped, powerful mares, and something of the same stamp as the horse just named, a better kind of animal cannot be desired.

As we require horses for various purposes, it is very important to cultivate those which are most perfect in their respective properties, and this can only be accomplished by keeping the different classes very nearly distinct, otherwise we obtain a mongrel breed, scarcely fit for any thing, certainly not fit for breeding hereafter. This remark is particularly applicable to mares which are not thorough-bred; unless their lineage is known, and the properties of their progenitors, breeding from them is quite a matter of chance. Such a mare may have the appearance of being well-bred, though her grandsire may have been a cart-horse; and she may require her owner, whose hopes are concentrated in the prospective of breeding a hunter with the prototype of her grandsire. These and similar coincidences have led so many persons to regard the subject of breeding horses with distaste. They or their neighbors have been disappointed, while others who have devoted more attention to the subject have been suc-

cessful. Thus it is often declared that breeding is dependent upon chance; but that is a mistaken opinion. Many circumstances may occur, the causes of which at the first glance we cannot account for, but investigation will generally elucidate the mystery. Nature's mandates will be obeyed; and persons who will take the trouble to investigate her laws, will take advantage of precepts for their future guidance.

Breeders of racing stock have in many respects fewer difficulties to contend with than those who breed for other purposes. They have the Stud Book and Racing Calandar to refer to, by which they can determine what crosses of blood have been most successful. By this they are enabled to avoid incestuous strains. On that account, mares by Touchstone would not be suitable to Harkaway, as the grandfathers of each, Whalebone and Whisker, were own brothers. Epirus would be the selection, and for this we have examples. Pyrrhus the First, one of his sons, was out of Fortress by Defence; Defence by Whalebone; Lamartine, another, out of Grace Darling, also by Defence. Upon the same principle, mares by Sir Hercules would be admirably adapted to Epirus, and most others which are descended from Whalebone or Whisker. Mares by Venison would be suitable either to Epirus or Harkaway; and as there is such a well-selected diversity of blood among the stallions at Dudding Hill, there can be no difficulty in procuring that which is most eligible.

It has been frequently noticed that the best foals have not been brought forth till one of the parents have become advanced in years; but this more often applies to stallions than mares. There is certainly an objection to breeding from very old mares, because their offspring is generally smaller than those which are foaled during the most vigorous period of their lives. Many celebrated breeders appear to have a great predilection for very young mares; but I believe both extremes should be avoided. It may be remarked that some of our best horses were first foals; Doctor Syntax, Filho da Puta, Touchstone, and Sir Hercules. Several others might be enumerated, but they do not occur to me at the present moment. Paynator was twenty years old when Doctor Syntax was foaled; Whalebone, the sire of Sir Hercules, was the same age; Haphazard was fifteen, and Camel nine years old when their respective sons came into life. These examples are in favor of patriarchal sires and somewhat juvenile matrons. The age of Doctor Syntax's dam is not known, but the others were six, five, and four years old respectively.

An attempt is very frequently made, when a mare is undersized, to endeavor to compensate for that defect by putting her to the largest horse that can be found. I believe it to be a most erroneous practice; because the offspring, taking after each of its parents, is commonly disproportioned. Unless the anatomical proportions are accurate, perfect action cannot exist; and without that, a horse cannot be gifted with either speed or endurance. If a mare be undersized, it is far more probable that success will follow in the event of her being put to a moderate-sized horse, relying on good keep to bring her offspring to the required standard, than to attempt to force nature by any means that are opposed to her principles. Whatever foals are reared on the Dudding Hill stud-farm will not be deficient in their growth from want of proper food or attention.—*London Sporting Magazine.*

PRODUCE AT KENOSHA.—The *Kenosha Tribune* has obtained from the different warehouses, the amount of grain in store at that point, whence it sums up the following: Wheat, 56,564 bushels; oats, 71,187 bushels; barley, 6,307 bushels.

We understand from good authority, that there is now in store at Sheboygan, awaiting shipment to the Eastern markets, about 100,000 bushels of grain, besides other freight. Captains and vessel owners may find it to their ad-

vantage to inquire there for freight.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A HORSE BIOGRAPHY.

"THERE goes 'old Dandy,' and a noble old fellow he is too," said some one just now. We looked out and saw this famous horse, and could not help thinking how bravely he had done his duty in his day and generation. "Old Dandy" was of highly respectable parentage, and is a native of this country. He was raised by Harry Olmsted, of Greece, and is about 25 years of age. He was first put in livery in 1835, and has remained in that harness ever since, without losing a day. He was first owned by Mr. Christopher, and ate his oats in the old yellow stable that occupied the ground upon which Mr. Hamilton's fine block now stands. He has been owned at three different times by Mr. George Charles, whose property he is now, and once by Mr. George Walbridge. He has always been owned on State street.

"Horse-men" think that "Dandy" is one of the most remarkable quadrupeds that ever trotted in harness. He has always had thaws of iron and muscles of steel, with the "constitution of a horse," an eye of fire, and a way of getting himself up that astonishes all who see him. He is a "Dandy" of an animal, gay, showy, impetuous, strong-bitted, and unlike other dandies, useful. Even now, with all his years upon him, he is one of the best, if not the best "driver" in town. His muscles have lost none of their elasticity, and his eye none of its fire. He is a dark chestnut horse, of good average size, and with a loftiness of bearing, as if conscious of his own noble traits.

In these days "Dandy" confines his journeys to short drives about town and brief ramblings in the country. In former years he has done his 75 miles before a wagon, between breakfast and tea, time and again, and rather liked it. Some years since he was driven 68 miles a day five days in succession, and was ready for a drive to the lake or out on the ridge, as soon as he had taken a bite.

"Dandy" was never sick a day in his life. He ignores doctors. He was never at grass. He has lost all natural fondness for green fields and the like. He admires oats and such like substantial fare, but he despises fresh croppings in the country. He has often been sent to grass 4, 6, and 8 miles in the country, but he leaped the fence and was in the stable before the man returned who took him out.

"Dandy" runs away. He likes thus to terrify young men unskilled in horses, particularly if they are inclined to show off to the lady whom they may have at their side. Then "Dandy" laughs at their feeble strength, he contemns feminine shrines and screams, and rushes off headlong, with no thought except of his familiar stall. Facetious Dandy! When a lady loses confidence in her driving cavalier the ride is apt to be short, and you, with your tricks should be held responsible for it. But Dandy does not always choose to run away from unskilled hands. He sometimes indulges this propensity even when a master hand is at the ribbons. He wishes to show the vanity of human pride, and how much stronger his hard mouth is, than the strong muscles which try to control him.

"Dandy" loves an inn, a country tavern he smelleth afar off, and always hauls up before it just long enough for the mixing and imbibing of a beverage, and then he proceeds. Drive him out to George Wimble's, and see if he can be driven by any tavern where there is a bar. Not unless he has in his old age taken up for the "Maine Law." "Dandy" was always a fast horse, and even now he can out trot the majority of horses that compete with him. Still it is not so much his speed, as his bottom and his tremendous endurance that give him notoriety here, and make him a marvel among "horse-men" every where.

"Dandy" has been in livery 19 years, or about 6900 days. More than that number of

times has he been harnessed up, put before a "wagon" and put through at the top of his speed. Not less than \$10,000 has he earned in these 19 years for his several owners. He has seen a vast number of "awful good times," as they phrase it, in those 19 years. But he was never tight. He has stood under the tavern shed, or munched his hay in the tavern barn, while the sound of the dance or the revel came to his ears, and he thought of the fierce drive that was before him. What hosts of young men has he "seen through," and in how many delightful scrapes has he participated. Yet the old fellow is just as ripe for fun as he was in the *hay-day* of his youth. He does not grow old. Time, which sets its seal on every thing else, has spared "old Dandy" and left him as frolicsome and spirited as if he had not reached his teens. May he live a thousand years.

We have tried to immortalize our friend "Dandy," but we confess to only a general acquaintance with his career. Those who have known him best are loudest in his praise. He is worthy of even a longer article than this. He knows as well as we, that when he trots along over the pavement, every body is saying, "Look at old Dandy."—*Rochester Daily American.*

For the American Agriculturist.

STANCHIONS FOR CATTLE.

NOTICING an inquiry in the *Agriculturist* as to the best method of building a stable for cattle, whether with stanchions or stalls, allow me to say that I have tried both, and think stanchions preferable for many reasons, the two chief of which are, that cattle thus put up occupy less room, and they will keep much cleaner than in stalls, unless much care is taken to keep them bedded. Perhaps it may not be amiss to state my method of building stanchions, because many who wish to build them have no rule by which to be guided, and are under the necessity of guessing at the dimension. Take a long piece of timber, the length of the stable, place it where you wish your stanchion to come. Mortise your timber so that your cattle will each occupy a space of 2 feet 8 inches. The standard part should be wide at the bottom, in order to keep the hay in, and the cattle from putting their heads through in putting them up. Take a log the right length, that will make plank from 18 to 20 inches wide, and have it sawed into 2 inch plank the whole width. Then split these slanting, so as to make them about 4 inches wide at one end and 14 to 16 inches at the other. Place the large end down, to keep the hay from working out. The latches should be from 5 to 6 inches wide. The standards being narrow at the top gives them plenty of room to play back and forth. When crowded up they may be fastened with pins or latches. I use for the top, two pieces of scantling, pinned to the sleepers overhead, for them to play between and to fasten them up. I find that the space required for cows or common cattle is 8 inches, which gives them plenty of room, and also fastens them beyond a doubt. For oxen it is necessary to make them wider. Any person wishing to build stanchions need not fear a failure if he follow this rule. In building stalls I use swing gates made of an upright scantling for a standard, with a hard wood board from 10 to 12 inches wide, morticed in and fixed so as to swing, or I place upright poles in the edge of the manger, with chain ties which slip up and down on these poles. These by many are considered equal to stanchions. S. A. COLLINS.

"Pleasant Ridge Farm", Sodus, Wayne Co., N. Y.,
March 31, 1854.

P. S.—Enclosed you will find a few seeds of the Sweet Potato Squash, a variety much prized with us. S. A. C.

[These seeds we will give a trial in our garden.—ED.]

THE fewer our wants; the nearer we resemble the gods.

CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURAL PATENTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 2, 1854.

SMUT MACHINES.—Seymour Ketchum, of Lancaster, O.: I do not claim of itself building the concave of staves with vertical openings between or in them, for the dust &c. to pass through.

But I claim the concave constructed as described, that is to say, of loose staves, so fitted to or connected with the heads of the concave, as to be capable of circular adjustment with facility and dispatch, as specified, for the purpose of varying the number and widths of the escape openings between the staves, the said staves being formed on their inner face with a longitudinal step or steps inclining outwards backwardly in relation to the travel of the runner, whereby the width of the openings between the staves may be made large, so as to form a ready escape for the smut, dust, and other extraneous matter without letting out the grain or wheat there through, and whereby the clogging of the escape openings by damp smut is avoided, as set forth.

MACHINES FOR FORMING CULTIVATORS' TEETH.—David B. Rogers, of Pittsburgh, Pa.: I claim the arrangement of the cutter or knife and swaging dies, when constructed and operated as described, whereby I am enabled to swage the sheet blank into shape, and to give to the foot of the tooth by the cutter its shape and edge, after it has been swaged into form, and when it is held firmly between the dies.

CHURNS.—R. H. Harrison (assignor to R. H. Harrison & J. S. Gallagher, Jr.) of Washington, D. C.: I claim, first, the construction of a churn vessel with hollow or solid double concaved adjustable side gatherers, as shown.

Second, I claim the construction of a churn reservoir dasher having curved or deflective radial chambers of a concavo-convex form, with direct radial wings or flanges, as shown, and using the same combined with the double concave gatherers.

Thirdly, I claim also the double application of warm and cold water or ice, in combination with the dasher and the double concave gatherers, as set forth. I do not however claim the application of hot or cold water solely, in the process of butter making, as the same have been employed separately or distinctly heretofore, as is well known.

DISCHARGING APPARATUS OF HARVESTERS.—A. J. Cook, of Enon, O.: I claim the device for forcing the unbound grain from the table, in combination with the arm at the end of the reel and the apron, by means whereof the grain is carried from the platform to the receiving table, and thence deposited upon the stubble in convenient quantities for binding.

HARVESTERS.—Wm. H. Seymour, of Brockport, N. Y.: I claim the combination of the shaft, E, for rotating the pinion, the shaft, I, for turning and carrying the rake and connecting the mechanism constructed and arranged as described, whereby the rake is turned up and down, and firmly held in either position in a simple and convenient manner, without producing an undue strain upon any part of the driving gear.

I also claim the adjustment of the rake at varying heights from the platform in its elevated and depressed positions, by means of the device described, or its equivalent.

HARVESTERS OF GRAIN.—B. G. Fitzhugh, of Frederick, Md.: I make no claim to the removable blade in itself.

I claim, first, the movable blade in the fingers, arranged and secured as described.

Second, the combination of a curved reciprocating knife with a curved row of fingers and a curved platform, as described.

Third, constructing the reel with curved beaters as set forth.

Fourth, the combination of a continuously revolving sweep rake with a revolving reel, which disposes the grain upon the platform with

its stalks converging to the axis of the rake, as set forth.

SEED PLANTERS.—L. B. Fisher, of Coldwater, Mich.: I do not claim the form of the frame or the method of operating the slides. But I claim the combination of the rod, lever, clevis, and pin, when the latter is movable in a longitudinal slot for raising the teeth from the ground, as set forth.

I also claim the attachment of the rods, operating the slides to the hook, as described, so that the slides will remain at rest during the turning of the implement, as set forth.—*Scientific American.*

DANGER OF PAINTED PAILS.

I WOULD desire to direct the attention of every readers of your paper to the danger of using pails which are painted inside, for containing water, for domestic purposes. The oxyde of lead with which they are painted, is a dangerous poison, and I know that it is productive of evil in many cases. Last week, having occasion to take a drink of water from a painted pail, which had been in use for some months, I was convinced, from the taste of the water, that it had taken up a portion of the paint, and having analysed the water, I found it to contain a very minute quantity of it, sufficient, however, if a large quantity of the water were taken, to produce those fearful diseases peculiar to lead poisonings. JAMES MANLEY, New York.

We advise all persons to avoid using painted wooden pails. A coat of varnish, on the outside is all the embellishment we ever desire to see on a water pail.—*Scientific American.*

CORN IN THE UNITED STATES.—The *Toledo Blade* estimates the Indian corn to be shipped from Toledo the coming season at 6,000,000 bushels. The largest quantity ever shipped from that port in any previous season was 3,878,047 bushels.

LAND OWNERS IN FRANCE.—The tax-books for France for the year 1854, show that 12,000,000 of the inhabitants, or 1 out of 8, own land, with or without building upon it.

FIGHTING BEES.—To stop bees from fighting, breaking the comb of the robbers is said to be sufficient, by giving them plenty of business in taking care of their wasting honey at home. It is said to have succeeded completely.—*New-Haven Register.*

A FARMER, says Cole, dismissed a hand because in his absence, he set only nine trees in a day. The farmer set out the remaining ninety-one of the hundred himself the next day. The result was that the nine bore more fruit the first year of bearing than all the others.

A LARGE LEG OF MUTTON.—About fifteen years ago, a large sheep was sold in Fulton market, New York, by Mr. Jenkins, butcher, one leg of which weighed 37 pounds! It was bought by the late Charles Henry Hall, of Harlem, at a dollar a pound, and sent by him to England.

A KNOWING DOG.—Nelson, of the *Northern Gazette*, says: "A gentleman in Ansonia, Conn., sends his dog, on the arrival of the mail by the railroad train, for his *Daily Times*, and the dog returns to his master with the paper in his mouth. The other day a *New-York Herald* was handed him by mistake. The dog dropped the paper and springing upon the counter, picked out a *Times*, and wagging his tail in a can't-come-it sort of manner, departed."

Use the means and trust God for the blessing.

Horticultural Department.

To HORTICULTURISTS.—Our weekly issue of so large a journal, gives us ample room to devote to the different departments of cultivation, and we have commenced with this volume, to allot a separate space to Horticulture. We have secured additional efficient aid in its conduction, and we invite horticulturists generally, to send in their contributions on all subjects interesting and instructive to those engaged in similar pursuits with themselves. We are receiving the leading foreign and domestic horticultural journals, and shall be abundantly able to bring promptly before our readers all that transpires, which may be new and useful.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

DISCUSSION OF VEGETABLE GARDEN, &c.

The regular meeting of this Society, was held at their room, 600 Broadway, on Monday evening April 3. SHEPHERD KNAPP, Esq., the President, occupied the chair.

Mr. PETER B. MEAD, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the Spring Exhibition, reported progress, referring to the list of premiums and regulations annexed, with the bills on the table. Mr. PARSONS made a report in part on the finances of the Society.

Mr. MEAD reported to the Society, that Mr. RITTICK made them the very liberal offer of the use of six lots of ground in the vicinity of Stuyvesant Square and Second Avenue, for the term of nine years, for the nominal sum of One Dollar.

The offer was accepted, and a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. RITTICK, and a committee of five, consisting of P. B. MEAD, JOHN GROSHON, THOS. HOGG, Mr. PARSONS, and Mr. KNAPP, were appointed to examine and report appropriate action with reference to the subject.

Mr. GEORGE S. ROE, AUGUSTUS HEP, and JOHN HEWITT, were elected members of the Society.

The meeting was then resolved into a conversational one.

An Essay by WM. CHORLTON, was read by Mr. SCOTT, defining a good vegetable, and the necessity of a standard of judging them as well as fine animals. 1st. The vegetable should not possess a superabundance of water. 2d. A good color. 3d. Size and flavor. 4th. Even surface. 5th. Solid texture. Critical remarks then followed on the Artichoke, Potato, Turnip, Celeri, Cucumber, Tomato; and a committee, consisting of Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. REED, and Mr. MEAD, were appointed to examine the essay, and report on the expediency of adopting it as a standard of judgment.

Mr. PETER B. MEAD read a very instructive Essay on the vegetable and fruit garden, designed especially for the amateur. If any one thing more than any other, added to the poor man's cottage or the rich man's palace it was a well-kept garden. The fruit and vegetable garden ought not to be separated. Where the garden could only be fifty feet by one hundred, care should be taken not to allow the walks to encroach too much of the ground.

Direction was then minutely given for a constant succession of vegetables throughout the season, in which care should be taken to avoid two seed crops following each other. A good

garden need cost but little expense or labor. In conclusion, he remarked that the best advice he could give to the novice was, first learn what was to be done, and then do it.

Mr. REED remarked we had listened to two good essays—one on the marks of a good vegetable, and the other on the best manner of raising them. In England, the vegetable establishment was very attractive, but not so in this country. Why was this? A vegetable garden in Europe, was invariably accompanied with fruits, and the effect was very pleasing.

Mr. SCOTT said, in answer to Mr. REED's question, that the difference in capital, climate, and culture was all to be taken into consideration. The old establishments in England, were more permanent in their arrangements, than were the market gardeners in this country, but the question was too extensive to discuss at present. Every vegetable garden should be kept clean and orderly; but beauty was not to be subordinated to utility.

Mr. MEAD remarked that without doubt, utility and beauty could be more frequently combined than they are now usually in this country. Without any great expense, with a little more taste and a little more care, much might be accomplished. Many do not consider the great benefit to a place pecuniarily. A friend of his expended judiciously six hundred dollars, and then sold his place for fifteen hundred more than he could do before the improvements. He spoke of dwarf trees, particularly Pears, as being well adapted to small gardens.

He thought these fruits, vegetables and plants, had an important moral influence on the family. That man who had not brought his children into intimate acquaintance with these works of nature, had not yet half done his duty towards educating them. Those who live secluded in the city, grow up to be very selfish, and this selfishness would be greatly relieved by a pleasant introduction to the vegetable, fruit, and flower garden.

It was resolved that the subject for discussion at the next meeting should be the Laying out of Suburban Villas. The meeting then adjourned.

The tables were very handsomely adorned with fine flowers. Mr. D. BOLL made a splendid exhibition of fifteen varieties of the Camelia, of which thirteen were very handsome seedling varieties, of his own production.

Mr. LENOIR presented twelve fine varieties of Pansies, almost every one would come up to the standard size—covering a silver dollar—and for color and form equal any we have seen in this country.

Mr. SUTTLE exhibited a fine pot plant of the Azalea Indica—Inveryana, and a large specimen of the Queen Victoria Rose.

Mr. HOGG also exhibited an equally fine specimen of Azalea Williamsoni. Neither of the above Azaleas were more than about one foot high, and yet each had about fifty large blossoms.

Mr. SCOTT also presented fine specimens of HOVER's Seedling Strawberries, and Tomatoes, both ripe, from the green-houses of WILLIAM CHORLTON, Staten Island.

ORANGE WATERMELON.—Mr. Peabody, editor of the *Soil of the South*, mentions a new kind of watermelon, which he calls the orange watermelon, and pronounces it a very singular, beau-

tiful, and excellent melon. By cutting into the rind, as you peel an orange, the entire skin peels off, leaving the whole pulp unbroken, which, with care, may be divided into quarters, just as you divide an orange.

THREE BEST KINDS OF LATE KEEPING APPLES.

M. HURLBERT, of Arkport, Steuben Co., N.Y., asks: "Will you give me a list of the *three best and longest keeping apples*, that you think will do well on a bed of loose gravel soil, from 10 to 30 feet deep, and which was originally covered with a heavy growth of white pine. It is a bench of land 10 or 12 feet above the river bottom, and in the center of our beautiful valley, 1194 feet above tide water. The hills gradually rise from 500 to 800 feet higher."

In answer to the above, we lay it down as an indispensable requisite, that the soil named by our correspondent is strong enough to grow good apple trees; and that the locality is sufficiently free from frosts, and the seasons long enough to permit the fruit to come to full maturity. These conceded, we name the Roxbury Russet, the Poughkeepsie Russet, and the Pomme Grise, which is also a Russet. All agree that these three kinds are the longest reliable keepers of any good apples grown here at the north. The Golden Russet, to our taste, is more delicate and delicious than either of the other Russets named, but by some it is not considered so late a keeper.

Tastes differ greatly in apples; and we wish it understood, that those most generally considered the *best* flavored, are not the *longest* keepers. The Swaar, Spitzburgh, Baldwin, Northern Spy, Newtown Pippin, and Rhode Island Greening, are preferable to those we have named; but they are not so long keepers as the Russets, and are therefore precluded from the list required by our correspondent.

ON PRESERVING SEEDS FROM BIRDS.

As the time of year has now arrived for sowing seeds, it may be of some importance to know how to preserve them from being destroyed by chaffinches, greenfinches, and many other birds, as soon as they make their appearance above ground.

All gardeners know the difficulty of keeping these little intruders at a respectful distance from their seed-beds in spring. My plan of doing so is simple but effectual; with me it is no new discovery, having practised it with the greatest success for these last six years. I have tried it with vegetable seeds of all kinds that birds will attack. I prepare my seeds before sowing, and when that is done, I can follow any other part of my business without any further care, as far as birds are concerned. My plan is this: I have a flower-pan, a new painter's brush that has never been used for any other purpose, a bottle of turpentine, and a quantity of red lead; these are all kept together in a small basket, ready for use at any time when they are required. The seed-beds being ready, as much seed is put in the flower-pan as is required to be sown on each separate bed; a little turpentine is then poured on, and the red lead added; it is then well worked round the pan with the painter's brush until every seed has become thoroughly coated. Care should be taken in the first instance not to use too much turpentine, as it takes more lead than is necessary to dry it up again, in order to get the seeds well separated before they are sown. When seeds are well coated as above, the rain never washes it off, and it does not destroy the

vitality of the seeds in the least. I know that red lead was recommended for the same purpose some years ago; but used with water alone, I found it could not be depended upon. I have long known that birds do not like the smell of turpentine, but to test this knowledge I used two sorts of sawdust for the same purpose; one sort was from foreign deals which contained a large portion of turpentine, the other was from elm, and of course contained none; the birds did not at all like the former, but the last-named was not the least protection, as I have often seen them basking in it on a sunny day. This is the third year I have tried it with autumn-sown peas as a protection against mice; they have once or twice tried a row, but that trial, in all probability, cost them their lives. Of the peas I sowed last autumn not one has been touched, though I know that there are mice in the garden.—J. HOLLAND, in *London Florist*.

If the above process for protecting seeds is adopted, care should be taken to keep domestic fowls from access to the garden, lest they should be killed or injured by devouring any of the seeds so prepared.—ENS. AGRICULTURIST.

CULTURE OF THE CHRYSANTHEMUM.

PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS.

THE following practical directions for cultivating this beautiful flowering plant, are from Mr. J. SHEPHERD, foreman in the gardens of Bath, (Eng.) and are found in the *Floricultural Cabinet*. The writer says:

I need scarcely advance any thing in favor of this beautiful autumn-flowering plant, as I feel confident those who are fortunate enough to have become acquainted with it, will not easily relinquish its culture; and those not already possessed of a collection, will find this an excellent time to make their purchase; for what can be a more salutary employment than cultivating the beautiful and bountiful gifts of our Creator? It is apt to lead a contemplative mind, in the language of Shakespeare, to

"Find tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, Sermons in stones, and good in every thing."

We are principally indebted to our brethren on the continent for the many improvements made; likewise to our principal nurserymen for bringing them before us. Could we but get them to seed in this country, we should undoubtedly have a more numerous variety, and very likely possessing what in England are considered perfection in form. Their culture is so simple, that those of the humblest pretensions may indulge in it; a common garden frame being all that is requisite, in the way of glass, providing it is of sufficient depth for head-room.

The cuttings should be taken off about the first week in April; they may be either inserted in cutting-pans or thumb-pots. Preference should, however, be given to the latter mode, as they receive no check after re-potting. They should be partially filled with a nice rich mold, adding a little coarse sand on the surface, slightly damp them, and insert a cutting in each pot, plunging them in a nice bottom heat, keeping close till fairly rooted; after which give air gradually, till they become a little hardened. They may then receive a shift into pots known as large sixties; and if convenience will admit, they may again receive the benefit of a slight bottom heat; if not, keep them close for a few days, after which give air on all favorable opportunities. As soon as they have taken well hold of the soil, stop them to within a few joints of the bottom; this will be found to keep them bushy; shift them on as they become rooted into forty-eight sized pots, using three parts of a good strong fibrous loam, three parts to one part of well decomposed cow manure and a little sand. After potting, let them be plunged nearly to the rim of the pot, either in coal ashes or in the open ground, duly attending to them

with water; for if once permitted to become dry, their leaves will turn yellow (for want of this necessary attention how often do we see plants with long naked stems?) and eventually fall off. They must be shifted again, as soon as well rooted, into thirty-twos, or if wanted large, twenty-fours, using the same kind of compost; and if the large flowered varieties are grown, larger pots must be used. Let them be again plunged, after which little more will remain to be done, beyond supplying them with manure-water twice weekly, and clear water as they require it. Neatly stake them out, to prevent their being broken.

Very large plants may be obtained by planting them out early in the open ground, and taking them up after setting their flower buds. Care must be exercised in this operation, otherwise they will flag. Dull showery weather should be taken advantage of for this; pot in a good rich soil, and place them in the shade of a north aspected wall; and if not showery, frequently syringe them. I have grown the large-flowered varieties in this way without losing a leaf, and they were admired by all who saw them. If wanted for decorative purposes, in small pots, I recommend the Pompons (or Minimas,) propagated as late as August. They will form little gems for the drawing-room; and if a few pots of Mignonette are added, it will impart to the whole a charming fragrance, at once exhilarating and delightful.

The following descriptive list of kinds comprises what will give a striking variety, as well as containing most of the best out.

Pompons.—Drine-Drine, fine soft yellow; Bijou de Horticulture, creamy white; Atropos, crimson; Atala, fine rose; La Fiancée, white; La Lapajou, deep yellow center, edged with red; Sacramento, orange-yellow; Lais, crimson-purple; Graziella, rosy-blush; Madame Jules de Gory, white shaded with yellow; Perfecta, lilac; Adonis, rosy-purple. *Large flowered varieties.*—Temple de Solomon, fine yellow; Madame Poggi, crimson-chestnut; Nancy de Sermet, white; Queen of England, blush-white, fine; Princess Maria, rosy-lilac; Annie, canary-yellow; Pio Nono, mixed red or scarlet; Dupont de l'Eure, carmine orange; Jenny Lind, rosy-buff; Duke, blush; Campestroni, plum-colored; Gluck, golden-yellow, fine.

DESTRUCTION OF PEACH TREE BLOSSOMS.—The *Portsmouth* (N. H.) *Journal* of April 1st, says that the cold of the past winter has been extremely destructive to the peach blossoms in that vicinity. Mr. D. H. Spinney, who has a large nursery, informs the editor that he cannot find a single bud which indicates a live blossom.

Mr. B. F. Butler, of Pelham, says that he examined his peach trees on the 22d of February, and was not able to find a single living bud. They were alive on the 16th of January.

JUDGMENT NECESSARY IN COOKING.

A PERSON devoid of judgment and palatal taste, cannot serve a savory meal, however abundant the material may be, or of whatever richness. A well-prepared dish will recommend itself to fastidious appetites, though plain in its ingredients, when one of luxury may be set aside from mismanagement in cooking. All the "cook-books" ever written, of themselves, never made a good cook; and these, joined with the requisite articles, in the hands of inexperience cannot produce a good dinner, the first, and most often overlooked requisite for which is, that the food be healthy.

As a community we have a horror of consulting physiological demands in regard to what and when we shall eat; and the consequences are that health, sound, robust, vigorous health, is rarely to be met with. When grains, fruits, vegetables or meats are used, let them be of good quality, neatly prepared, cooked the proper length of time; the intensity of heat being of great importance, and served when "just

right;" on these points there will be but little variation among good cooks, however, much they may differ in regard to seasoning. Many dishes are rendered indigestible and unpalatable by cooking too slowly, or by being overdone, or being kept warm when ready for the table, in consequence of too early preparation.

The importance of having each dish ready in season is known to all in the habit of serving good meals. Many things are equally palatable, whether eaten warm or cold; in fact, this depends almost wholly on habit, whereas there are few articles but what are greatly injured in the fineness of their flavor by being "kept warm." *Were more food eaten cold, more brains at least might have an occasional meal.*

A full view into the culinary arrangements of our homes, would in a measure solve the problem of the apparent famishing condition of the female intellect. When the palate is the worshiped idol, the mind must bow subservient to it, and soon becomes a degraded, famished slave. Not only the female intellect suffers, man's does scarcely less; he must first labor uselessly hard to procure dainty articles, and he then over-eats, which produces mental stupefaction by the demand the stomach makes on the vitality to enable it to discharge its heavy burthen.

As a relish among farmers, where it is usually to be found, I know of nothing more pleasant than sweet cream; and in the vast array of dishes to which it is adapted, I place it at the head. In use with sugar it forms a more dainty dressing for puddings, "short cakes," fruits of various descriptions, and various forms of prepared farina, than any or all other combination of sauces, and as a seasoning for vegetables it is almost indispensable. In the preparation of fish it is equally good. It is far more healthy than butter, into which it is rendered after much fatiguing labor, and therefore much cheaper. Remember I am writing for farmers, else I might feel guilty in holding a tempting bait to those who cannot reach it. For pies and cakes I would never use lard, and seldom butter, could cream be obtained, not strong cream, but fresh sweet cream—*sweet-sour* cream when necessary.—*Correspondent Michigan Farmer.*

SWEET.—Kissing a pretty girl (down south,) a young gentleman asked her "what made her so sweet?" "Oh," she replied, in utter ignorance, "my father is a sugar planter."

PERVENTIVE BETTER THAN CURE.—It is better to throw a guard about the baby's cradle than to sing a psalm at the bad man's death-bed; better to have a care while the bud is bursting to the sun than when the heat has scorched the heart of the unguarded bosom.

A MUSICAL VOICE.—A young man at a social party was urged to sing a song. He replied that he would first tell a story, and then, if they persisted in their demands he would try and execute a song. When a boy, he said, he took lessons in singing, and on Sunday morning he went into his father's garden to practise by himself. When in full play, he was suddenly sent for by the old gentleman.

"This is pretty conduct," said his father, "pretty employment for a son of pious parents to be sawing boards on Sabbath morning, loud enough to be heard by the neighbors. Sit down and take your book." The young man was excused from singing the proposed song.—*Del. Co. Republican.*

EVERY school-boy knows that a kite would not fly until it had a string tying it down. It is just so in life. The man who is tied down by half a dozen blooming responsibilities and their mother, will make a stronger and higher flight than the old bachelor, who having nothing to keep him steady, is always floundering in the mud. If you want to ascend in the world, tie yourself to somebody.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, April 12, 1854.

OUR PAPER of this week contains nearly *thirty* agricultural articles, about a dozen of which are editorials. It will also be seen that the greater portion of these are adapted to the season. The present number is a fair sample of what may be expected weekly. This is only the fifth number of the present volume, and we believe many of our readers think, as some have already said to us, "that they have received a dollar's worth in the first four numbers." Please, then do a little favor for your neighbor as well as for us, by acting as a voluntary agent in extending the circulation. Our friends have done nobly for us thus far, but we hope they will not cease their efforts. We are expending a very large sum annually on the *Agriculturist*, and it is to the little sums of one dollar and two dollars that we look for the means of meeting this outlay. We are quite sure we shall receive more than this, if you, and you, reader, will do what you conveniently can for us.

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"PENNY WISE AND POUND FOOLISH."

NOT A FANCY SKETCH.

WE know a farmer who pays \$200 every spring for four tons of Peruvian guano, while he neglects an equal amount of fertilizing materials on his own farm, which he could gather for one-fourth of the money; and thus save annually at least \$150, by exercising a little thought.

We happened on his farm a short time since, and made the following notes:

Under his poultry roost lies full a ton of first-rate manure, dropped by sixty to eighty fowls, which he keeps the year round. There is a bed of this several inches in depth, which is nearly as valuable as the best accumulations upon the surface of the Chincha Islands.

The drain—into which goes all slops, including urine—opens out upon the road-side, at a distance from the house, where is a deep slough of odorous materials, of the very best character for applying to almost any crop, but which are allowed to go entirely to waste.

He burns hard coal, but uses several cords of wood during a year for kindling and hastening fires. All the ashes, because containing cinders, are thrown out into a corner of the garden, and we estimated the unsightly heap, which had accumulated for years, to contain several hundred bushels, one-fourth of which were wood ashes. Allowing only for the value of the latter, if unleached by rain, we would give \$25 to have that heap distributed over a small field of our own.

The privy is placed high, with no vault under it, but so that the excrements can be drawn out with a hoe in the rear, where they are washed away by rains and evaporate into the air during decay. A quantity of muck and plaster, occasionally thrown with these excrements, and the mixed mass gathered into a dry place, or applied directly to the soil where wanted, would give annually a dozen or more barrels of as good poudrette, as any sold in the market at a high price.

His barn-yard is so placed, that there is a constant washing out upon the lower side, of a rich, dark liquid; and the most valuable part of the manure from thirty head of cattle, thus runs into a low spot, where it sinks away into the soil, or evaporates into the air. A very few days' work with a plow and scraper, would change the bed of his yard, so that this waste would be entirely prevented, and this valuable fluid absorbed by the straw and a few loads of muck, which is easily procured, would be worth more than a hundred dollars per annum.

The manure of five horses, is thrown from the stable through a side opening, and lies for months steaming and evaporating, and exposed to the water from the eaves; and not till its virtue is three-fourths lost, is it drawn out and used upon the field. A small quantity of plaster and muck, or plaster alone, mixed with this heap, as new portions are daily added, and a few loose boards placed over it to shed off the rain, would have quadrupled its value.

At another time we will give additional notes from that same farm, which is not 20 miles from our office, and which is but a counterpart of thousands all over the country. The cost and cartage of a single ton of guano would have sufficed to save all the manure wasted in the ways we have indicated, which we could not estimate at less than \$200 or \$300 per annum.

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PEA PLANTING.

THIS CROP may be planted either in the fall or very early in the spring. But not much time is gained by the former process. The ground has been so constantly frozen throughout the northern portion of our country during the last half of March, that the vegetation of seeds was impossible. But now, that the birds begin to sing merrily, and the wild geese are wending their way to their summer quarters, no time is to be lost in putting in this crop.

The best four early peas that we have tried, are the Extra Early May, Early June, Prince Albert, and Early Emperor. About a week later is the Champion of England, which is the sweetest, and most prolific pea we have tested, either early or late.

The early peas do not have so strong vines as the Marrowfats, and need not be planted so far apart, and do not require so high brush. We usually plant them in double drilled rows, the drills ten inches apart, and the rows four feet. The pea is one of the lime plants, its straw showing a large per cent. of that constituent. Maximum crops can only be grown in common garden soils, by the application of lime, in some form. The best crop of peas we ever raised, was with home-made super-phosphate of lime. The growth of vines was large, the pods thick set, and well filled, and the peas of very fine flavor.

The comparative merits of deep and shallow planting is still a question among gardeners. Some plant a foot deep, especially in fall and early spring, and claim that the peas do not dry up so quick, and bear much longer. We never plant more than an inch deep, considering that the main advantage of deep planting is the loosening of the soil. We trench very thoroughly, and have never had reason to suspect that the roots of the pea did not penetrate downward, wherever they could find the way.

This is a very profitable crop in the vicinity of cities and villages. Immense quantities are brought to this city from the south, and distributed through the cities and villages of New-England, long after the season of peas in our climate. Tens of thousands of dollars, every summer, are paid for this article, withered and next to worthless, that might as well be paid to our neighbors for a fresh wholesome article.

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GET SPRING CROPS IN EARLY.

THERE is a great advantage in sowing and planting early. Taking one season with another, there is less risk from frost than from dry weather in the latter part of spring, or the early part of summer. Some crops can be re-sown, if a chance cold, wet spring should destroy the first sowing.

We sowed a field of marrowfat peas three weeks sooner than usual, and they came forward so early that we sold them green in the pod, for more than fifty dollars an acre over the expense of picking and carrying to market, and in addition had a moderate crop come to maturity.

Early potatoes always bring a good price in any location. A plot of these planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground, will be quite likely to produce a little extra "change" just when it will be very convenient, to say nothing of the luxury of having early new potatoes for home use. Should the first planting happen to be destroyed, the use of the ground need not be lost.

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TOP-DRESS YOUR WINTER WHEAT.

WE would recommend those who have fine manure on hand, to give a small coating of it to wheat at this season, especially on land that is not already rich. If the manure has been well rotted, most of it will wash into the soil, and give the wheat a good start, which is important at this season. Guano, if at hand, will be found valuable for this purpose. It is better to mix it well with muck or finely-composted manure. A good plan is, to sow it just before, or during a gentle rain; a very heavy rain would wash portions of it away.

We would especially urge farmers to try some experiments at this season. These will cost less than a *good* analysis of their soils, and furnish more conclusive and valuable information. Select a few lands of wheat, and scatter over one of them some guano, on another ashes, on a third salt, on a fourth super-phosphate, on a fifth plaster, on a sixth lime, on a seventh nitrate of soda, on an eighth bone dust, on a ninth compost manure, and on other plots put combinations of two or more of these. Leave undressed lands between each of these; keep an account of the kind and amount of the fertilizers added to each plot; and note the apparent effects during the growth, the time of ripening, and also the plumpness and quality of the grain at harvest. Similar experiments could also be made in planting and sowing the various other crops.

A part, or the whole of these experiments, will cost but little time or expense, and will give the intelligent farmer much pleasure in observing the effects, to say nothing of the valuable information that may thus be gained, for the future guidance of himself and neighbors.

Numerous carefully-conducted experiments

by the best English agriculturists, indicate that where a pretty heavy top-dressing is to be added, it is better to divide it into two or three portions, and add them at successive periods of three or four weeks; say a part early in April, a part in the last week of April or first week in May, and the remainder about the latter part of May. By this course, the successive wants of the crops are provided for.

TAKE GOOD CARE OF BREEDING ANIMALS AT THIS SEASON.

It is very bad economy to neglect breeding animals at this season. It is too common a practice among farmers to neglect the care of brood mares for the last month or two before foaling. Their food is often of a very inferior quality; currying is neglected; they are turned loose in the yard to pick up hay and straw that has been trampled under the feet of cattle, or if kept in stalls, the manure is not thoroughly cleaned. Care of this kind is mainly bestowed upon the work horses. The same may be said of cows and ewes.

This is all wrong. Animals in this condition should be treated with special care instead of neglect. If well fed and well cared for, their young will be doubly valuable, and the dams will much more speedily recover their strength and vigor after parturition, and they will be worth far more during the entire summer. We have seen many dams become so reduced at this season for want of a little care, that they have hardly recovered before the following winter.

RENOVATING OLD MEADOWS.

Much land is suffered to lie almost dormant and unproductive, for the want of a little skill and expense. Especially is this the case with old meadows, which, for various considerations, have been allowed to remain in grass for a number of years without undergoing the usual rotation.

The most effectual method of treating these, is to drag them thoroughly with a fine-toothed harrow, *heavily weighted*; or what is very much better, a *scarifier* made exclusively for this purpose, consisting of a number of small sharp coulters, regularly arranged for penetrating the sod, at proper distances, and to a depth sufficient to break up the tangled mass of roots and stools, and let in the sun and air. This treatment of the meadows is frequently just as necessary, and just as beneficial, as trimming fruit trees; and the effects of this simple operation alone, has been found to double and quadruple the crop.

If to this, however, could be added at the same time, an application of lime, ashes, guano, phosphate of lime, or other fertilizers, with a small sprinkling of grass seed, such as were deficient in the crop, an additional and large benefit would be secured.

KEEP OFF THE GRASS.

All around the walks of our city parks we see posted up in flaming capitals, "Keep off the grass." We should like to see one of these placards put near every farmer's cattle yard at this season, with a little alteration, so that it would read, "keep the cattle off the grass." It is a pretty sure sign of bad management, if animals

are seen roaming over the fields, before the grass is so forward as to furnish an abundance of food. So long as they are kept entirely away from tasting green food, animals will not lose their relish for the dry. But let them out for a few hours, or suffer them to crop by the wayside as they are driven to and from water, and for hours after they will scarcely touch their dry food.

Tramping upon the fields before the ground has been thoroughly settled, is very detrimental to the future growth of grass. The first shoots are tender and are easily killed, while they contain little nourishment compared with an equal weight or bulk of more advanced growth. It is economical to purchase dry food for a week or two longer, and let vegetation get a good start before an animal sets foot upon it.

FIELD BEANS A PROFITABLE CROP.

In our own experience we have found no crop more profitable, than the common white field bean. It requires little more care than corn; on the right kind of soil it is quite productive; and almost always finds a ready market at high prices. There is no product of the soil which contains as much nourishment, pound for pound, as this. The straw makes excellent winter feed for sheep. We have found the smaller kinds to be superior to those of a larger size.

Beans require a *dry, warm* soil. We have raised them where it was so dry and sandy that scarcely any thing else would grow. Our best bean crops have been upon a thin sandy soil, so filled with stones that it was exceedingly difficult to plow it at all; and where the earth over the limestone rocks was nowhere more than four to six inches deep. On one acre of such ground we planted the common white bean for ten years successively, and never failed of getting a remunerative crop, and often had a very profitable one. This plot was plowed, planted, and hoed, at odd spells, when it was so wet that no other ground could be worked.

A SPRING JOB FOR THE BOYS.

SCATTERED all over the pasture fields are small heaps of cattle droppings. Which should not be left to spoil the ground they cover. Fix out the boys with a small beetle, or long-handled mallet, and send them into the pastures, and they will have fine sport in knocking to pieces and scattering about these cow heaps. No labor of our boyhood days was more pleasant, than the week or two thus spent every spring.

A very convenient implement for this purpose can be made in less than half an hour. Saw off a piece of square scantling, 5 to 8 inches long, and bore a slanting auger hole in one side, and fit in a handle 2½ to 3 feet long. The handle can be made of a broom stick, or broken hoe or rake handle. This should be set into the top of the block at such an angle, that when held in the hands of the boy standing upright, the bottom of the block will lie flat upon the ground, twenty or thirty inches from his feet.

A NUT FOR LAWYERS.—"Woe unto them that call evil good and good evil; that put darkness for light and light for darkness; that justify the wicked for reward."—Isaiah.

Boys' Corner.

EDITOR TO THE "BOY FROM DOWN EAST,"
AND OTHER BOYS.

In the letter we published last week, you have doubtless already found many mistakes. We shall leave you to find them out, but we will say a word or two about the sentiments expressed in that letter. We are very sorry the writer does not like to study. He would like to have a great mind, and we will tell him that a great mind is built up very much like a great building. The builder uses many kinds of materials. He puts in a brick here and a brick there; in one place he puts a piece of wood of one shape, and in another place a piece of another shape. Here he puts mortar, and there he drives nails. He works slowly and patiently till he gets the whole finished. Just so every one must *build* his own mind. He must study many things slowly and patiently, till he has piled up a mass of thoughts, when he will become learned and know a great deal.

The mind must be made *strong*. You have seen that little boy who is always kept in the house without exercise. How pale and sickly he appears. How *weak* he is. The boy that is always out working or exercising grows strong. When a boy first tries to hold a plow, he cannot keep it straight, but he does not give up. When the plow strikes a stone and throws him over, he hops up and tries again and again, till his arms acquire strength, and till he becomes so skilful that he can plow a straight, smooth furrow as well as his father.

Now thinking is just like plowing. The boy who tries to work out a problem, or learn any lesson, finds it hard work at first. The lesson bothers him, makes him tired, and he makes as awkward work at first, as the new plow-boy. But he must keep at it, and not be discouraged. It takes a good many years to learn to plow well, and just so it takes a good many years to learn to think well, and how much better to be a good than a poor thinker. It is the ability to think correctly and strongly, that makes the difference between great men and others.

We remember when we first tried to write a composition. We tried and tried two whole days, and only wrote two pages—and then those two pages had many more mistakes in them than the letter printed last week, which covered more than three pages of writing. We got tired many times in trying to write that first composition, and a good many others after it, and we would have given up, if our teacher had not *made* us write. We could not then see what use it would ever be to learn how to write down our thoughts, and we did not believe we ever could learn; but we did learn, and now we are very, very thankful to our teacher for compelling us to write.

We do not think teachers should give too long lessons, but we guess they do not always require boys to learn their lessons well enough. A short lesson learned well, is better than a longer one poorly learned. But boys, remember that the longer lessons you learn, the faster your minds will grow. Studying a long lesson is to the mind, what a large plate of buckwheat cakes is to the body, it makes it grow fast.—The boy that wrote that letter, did not ask us to

write to the cook to give him a small plate of takes, lest his body should grow too fast.

We advise him to go to college by all means, if his father will let him. The writer of this did not get a chance to go till he was more than twenty-one years old, but he is now very glad he did go. We can till a farm better now than we could if we had not been through college; for we learned to *think* a great deal better; and now we can think better how to cultivate the land, and how to take care of our crops, and cattle, &c. Sometime we may tell you how we became editor. We will now say that we began to learn when we were no older than "A Boy from Down East." On page 323 of volume Eleven of the *Agriculturist*, we told the boys a little about the way we learned to write at first, by keeping farm accounts.

And now, boys, we will close this chapter by saying that we should like to have you write for the *Agriculturist*. We will have a Boys' Corner, whenever you will have something to put into it. Read over the directions to correspondents in our paper, and also remember to write only on one side of the paper, when you write for a printer.

Miscellaneous.

For the American Agriculturist.

RECOLLECTIONS OF OUR FIRST EXPERIENCE IN FARMING.

BY LUCY GLENDON.

I HAVE read with pleasure and profit the articles of your fair correspondent, MINNIE MYRTLE, and have often wondered that more of the American ladies do not relate their various experiences through the columns of the *Agriculturist*. Next to wondering at the vacuum in this necessary department, came conjectures as to my own fitness for the task of filling it, and I finally arrived at the conclusion of at least making the trial. This idea was partly suggested by turning over the pages of an old diary, kept during a residence in one of the very fairest of all the sunny Southern States, which vividly brought back to memory the pleasant little chances and mischances that attended our first experiment in farming.

Yes! it was our first experiment and our last. Twelve years had we spent in a large city, confining our amateur agriculture to a garden. Small as it was, considered in square feet and inches, I believe no garden ever yet displayed such a multiplicity of talent. Melons, sweet corn, fruit trees, roses, dahlias, pinks—all the inhabitants of the vegetable world, were admitted, and so successfully did we wage war against insects, frosts, and all the ills that garden-flesh is heir to, that it inspired no small triumph, together with a certainty that we were born to figure in a larger area of ground.

Of course, all our dreams of a farm were composed of lowing herds, nightingales, strawberries and cream, and "neat-handed Phillises," and the lovely aspect of the Southern woods and fields, as they first met our eyes, clad in their gorgeous autumnal robes of gold and crimson, contributed to heighten this agreeable delusion.

Our first and last farm, consisted of a hundred goodly acres, only about two and a half of which were ever cultivated. The house itself was situated in one of the most perfect groves ever planned by the fertile brain of Nature. A noble old chestnut, that had probably waved for half a century, formed the apex, from which sloped down oaks, evergreens, and sturdy forest trees, in irreproachable symmetry.

Shall I ever forget the ludicrous misadventures that attended these two years. My father, the very beau-ideal of a *book-farmer*, (as the veteran farmers of the neighborhood, entirely guiltless of all modern innovations, regarded him,) piled his book-shelves with bound volumes of the *Agriculturist*, *Cultivator*, &c., and with these guides entered on a life of practical agriculture. Heaven help us! for all he knew about it! Request of him the derivation of a knotty Greek verb, or the translation of a passage in Virgil or Euripides—question him regarding the geological formation of a country, or seek an explanation of the metaphysical subtleties of Aristotle or Kant, and he was in his element. None could converse more clearly, or sustain an argument with more ability on these points, than he. But as to sowing and reaping, the veriest farm-boy in New-England, had the advantage of him. So out he went every morning and hoed a row or two of corn, and then returned to the shady verandah to read Wordsworth, or pore over the enchanted pages of Coleridge, while Cesar, the stout negro man, sowed potatoes, and told a long story to the children of the household, between every hill. Of course, this was all very pleasant, so far as the present was concerned; but the days and weeks rolled by, and the corn and potatoes didn't seem to thrive in spite of our scientific experiments. The pigs (Cesar's special protégés) escaped from their confinement, and galloped wildly around, to the manifest detriment of vegetation. So Cesar was told to fasten them up again, and in this visionary attempt every child in the house, scoured from pillar to post, until their delinquent pigships were safely ensconced within their proper dominions. Cesar tied up the refractory rails with a piece of string, (his never-failing expedient,) and went his way until the next onslaughters upon the young vegetables, called the children's hunting propensities, and Cesar's piece of string, again into requisition.

And now to relate our first experiment in butter-making. This article had become very expensive, and our cows yielding many quarts daily of rich milk, we saw no earthly reason why we, practical agriculturists that we were, should not manufacture our own butter. To be sure we had no churn, but necessity is the parent of invention, and our dear mother, whose command of expedients was truly surprising pressed a shallow earthen jar into the service. It was filled with cream, and Susan, the maid, was armed with a stout iron spoon, wherewith to agitate it briskly.

After about two hours' toil, Susan reported the cream as still obstinate. "Oh, you haven't stirred it enough," said my mother, and one of the juveniles was set to work at the rate of a penny an hour. I will not relate the exact order in which the whole domestic force succeeded one another. Suffice it to say, that the shades of night surprised us, but not—the butter.

At length our dear impracticable father, with

a bright idea, no doubt borrowed from the "Philosophy of Human Life," (the book then in hand,) suggested SALT! Oh, dawn of light on the darkness of our despair! To be sure! Was not butter always salt? and how were we, in our ignorance, to know at what stage of the operation it was applied? A table-spoonful of salt was incorporated with the nondescript mass under the hands of Susan, and we waited with breathless impatience to see the golden island emerge from the sea of buttermilk. All, however, was in vain. More salt—hot water—cold water, were applied in quick succession—the mass was whirled round with renewed vigor, but no butter made its appearance.

Just then, in walked a friend and neighbor, whose whole life had been spent under the shadow of a farm-house, and before her we laid all these troubles. I will not repeat the bursts of laughter with which our various schemes were greeted, nor the good-natured witticisms she indulged in at our expense, but I will say, for our own credit, that before we left that Southern home, we could make as good butter as any in the country—Latin and metaphysics to the contrary, notwithstanding.

All these little mishaps were certainly supremely ridiculous, and very vexatious at the time; but nevertheless, many were the happy hours we spent within the precincts of that farm. Petting the chickens and peacocks, and stroking the last new calves for the children—roaming through solemn pine avenues to the song of summer birds, book in hand, to the dear father; transplanting roses and shrubbery to our flower-loving mother, and the happy sunsets where we all sat together in the verandah, surrounded by beloved guests, who came from time to time to view our new domains—these made our lives pleasant. I shall never forget those summer twilights, with the heavy odor of blossoming, locusts floating on the air—the solemn stars ascending their thrones of light one by one, and the whip-poor-will chanting her melancholy refrain in the distant wood—saud as long as memory continues to weave her bright shadows amid the soft tints of the past, these reminiscences of our sweet Southern home, will hold a beloved place in the sanctuary of the heart.

THE QUAKER'S SCRUPLES.—A Quaker said to a gunner, "Friend, I counsel no bloodshed; but if it be thy design to hit the little man in the blue jacket, point thine engine three inches lower."

The above reminds us of an anecdote we have heard or read somewhere, of an occurrence on board an American merchant vessel, which was attacked by a British privateer during the last war. A Friend on board had refused to assist in defending the vessel, as it was entirely against his peace principles to shed blood even in self-defence. The privateer's men had taken to their boats, and were attempting to board the vessel. The Friend stood looking calmly over the bulwarks as one of the attacking crew sprung from the boat and seizing a rope that chanced to hang down, commenced climbing up the ship's side. The Friend took up a hatchet lying near, and addressing the man, who was now suspended over the water, said: "Friend, if thee wants that rope, thee can have it;" and suiting the action to the word, he severed it just above his hands.

TERRIBLE ENGINES OF DESTRUCTION.

TO BE USED BY THE ENGLISH FLEET SENT TO RUSSIA.

The following article is from the French correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette*. If the terrible engines of war described by him, prove half as effectual as represented, it will be mere boy's play for the combined English and French fleets in the Baltic and Black Seas, to destroy all the Russian ships afloat. War is a dreadful evil, and terribly destructive to every thing good. How much better would it be for humanity, if the means employed for destruction, were turned to the advancement of agriculture, and the moral and intellectual culture of mankind.

The new invention for the more rapid destruction of human beings, which the war is bringing to light, especially in England, will surpass all expectations. The arsenals of England have for a long time been closed to visitors, even to the members of Parliament, while these new and terrible machines were being constructed and experimented upon, and no knowledge of their existence even was permitted until now called forth by actual service. Many years ago the English Government had a proposition before them to adopt Wagner's floating gun, and hesitated. A member of Parliament exclaimed: "He demands but £300,000, and yet you hesitate! Hasten to buy this machine, declare war against France, and you will destroy her marine in a few days time!" No attention was paid to this apostrophe at the time in France, and apparently none in England. But this terrible invention, of which the public has ceased to talk, and which was even ridiculed at the time, has been maturing in concealment in the arsenals of Woolwich, and is now ready to go out on its work of destruction.

The Count Lavalette, captain of military marine in France, who knew the construction of this gun, it is said made endeavors to have it adopted by the minister of marine under Louis Philippe. It is simply a long Congreve gun, which glides along on the water in a straight line till it strikes the vessel at which it is directed, when it thrusts into its sides its iron head, containing two pounds of fulminating powder of mercury. When the fire attains this reservoir, it explodes, blowing a hole in the vessel ten or twelve feet in diameter, which it is impossible for them to close up, as they do the round holes made by cannon balls.

In admitting that the Russian fleets shall retire under the inapproachable fortresses of Cronstadt and Sebastopol, they cannot be in safety from this terrible Congreve gun, which carries to almost any distance within reach of the aim, and far beyond the reach of any other gun. It cannot be prevented from passing through the most contracted straits where ships pass.

The submarine boats are so perfected at this moment, that they can reach and attach a burner to an enemy's ship without the least danger. Experiments are also being made with an asphyxiating ball, which does not kill, but which paralyzes an entire crew for several hours, or until they are made prisoners. They are embarking also a large number of burning explosive balls, which explode invariably when they strike, even in the body of a horse, for they inflame at the moment of discharge from the gun, and fly burning like small Congreves until the moment of explosion, when they may apply fire to the ammunition chests and other inflammable material, as easily and as surely as if they were to fall in a stubble-field.

They are furnishing also two small steam-boats of a singular appearance, which will carry only two enormous Paixhan guns, placed on the fore part of the vessel. The walls of these little vessels have a thickness of six feet, made of oak, standing upright, and this covered with a mattress of cotton substance, a foot and a half thick, which is impenetrable to a bullet, and this again covered with a sheeting of iron and

lead. Its prow has the angular form of a cuirass, intended to turn bullets; the roof or deck is covered in the same way, so as to allow the bombs to glide into the sea without doing damage.

The fire-ship—very heavy, and a bad sailer—will be towed and let loose at the proper moment, to approach near the enemy's vessel, either when at anchor or lying to, which it will attack fore and aft with bombs thrown between wind and water, and sprinkling the ship with a shower of Grecian fire. One of these burners, taking by surprise a fleet of vessels in a calm, could with ease destroy the whole fleet, and yet it only requires the labor of ten determined men to operate it.

The Peace Society have agitated the question in England of how far a nation is justified in employing other and more destructive methods in war than those employed by the enemy. Admiral Napier has replied to these propositions with irony: "If you fear to hurt the enemy, put into your guns balls of cotton, and into your cannon cakes of rice!"

The English fleet is largely provided with balloons, intended to carry inflammable materials to scatter over towns, villages, and fleets, when the wind favors such operations.

Another invention, still more terrible than all the rest, but of which the construction has not yet been made known, except to a very small number of persons, is about to be sent out to destroy the Russians. All these inventions are highly curious and interesting in the history of the war, but rather afflicting for humanity.

GONE RIGHT OVER IT.—I have a friend, whose ready wit often enlivens the social circle, and sometimes, also, faithfully serves the cause of truth. One Sabbath morning, as he stepped from his house to go to church, he met a stranger driving a heavily-loaded wagon through the town. He turned upon him, stopped, lifted both hands, and stood in a tragic attitude, gazing upon the ground beneath the vehicle, and exclaimed, "There! there! you are going right over it! You have gone *right over it!*" The traveler hastily gathered up his reins, drew in his horses, came to a dead stand, and began looking under his wheels to see what little innocent child, or dog, or pig, might have been ground to jelly by their heavy weight. But seeing nothing, he looked anxiously up to the man who had so singularly arrested his progress, and said, "Over what?" "The fourth commandment," was the quick reply, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." It was hard starting those wheels again, and hard hauling that load all the rest of the day.—*Norwich Examiner.*

UNANIMITY.—"We must be unanimous," said Hancock, on the occasion of singing the Declaration of Independence; "there must be no pulling different ways." "Yes," answered Franklin, "we must all hang together, or most assuredly we shall all hang separately."

A GENTLEMAN who did not trust to his memory wrote in his pocket-book: "I must be married when I get to town."

THERE is a phrenologist in Philadelphia, who can tell the contents of a barrel, by examining its head.

Dogs vs. MINISTERS.—If we may believe the census, every fifth person in the United States owns a horse; and every tenth a dog. And it costs more to support the dogs than it does the ministers!

"I REMEMBER," says Lord Biden, "Mr. Justice Gould trying a case at York, and when he had proceeded for about two hours, he observed:

"Here are only eleven jurymen in the box; where is the twelfth?"

"Please you, my Lord," said one of the eleven "he has gone away about some other business, but he has left his verdict with me!"

GETTING ON TOO FAST.

A PIUS old slave had a wicked master. This master had much confidence, however, in the slave's piety. He believed he was a Christian. Sometimes the master would be serious and thoughtful about religion. One day he came to the old slave, with the New Testament in his hand, and asked if he could explain a passage to him. The slave was willing to try, and asked what it was.

"It is here in Romans," said the master.

"Have you done all it tells you to do in Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John?" inquired the slave seriously, fixing his eyes upon his master's.

"No, I haven't" said he.

"Then you're getting on too fast—too fast, master. Go back to the beginning of the book. Do all it tells you, till you get to Romans, and you will understand it easy enough then; for the good book says, 'If any man will do my will, he will know the doctrine.'

If any of our readers ever heard any body arguing about a hard text in Romans, or somewhere else, and worrying to know what it means, just tell him this story about "getting on too fast."—*Juvenile Instructor.*

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

We find that by using such good paper, our volume of 832 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without being at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with No. 52. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

ONE WORD MORE.—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist*. Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one or two complete volumes of the 52 numbers. Number 27 begins the second volume, or half of the year. We respectfully request all our present subscribers to make a little exertion at this time, and each send us on at least one new name. If you cannot get your neighbors to send on for a year, ask them to try the paper for six months, as in that time they will get a complete volume.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on hand which we will look over as soon as we have time, and some of them will be published. It is no trifling labor to prepare for the printer many communications which we receive. Some are written so closely that there is not room to put in corrections, without rewriting the whole. We cheerfully prepare articles, unless there is manifest *Want of care* on the part of the writer. If he does as well as he can, we make all needful changes and corrections.

As most writers doubtless wish to improve their own style, we suggest to them to keep an exact copy of their communications, and then compare this copy with the printed sheet. They may often learn something in this way.

We are not anxious to receive original poetry. We have little space for rhyme, and we have good selections enough to last us a year at least. Good poetry, however, will not be rejected; but we advise all who attempt to write in verse to remember, that good rhyme does not constitute good poetry; on the contrary, some of the best poetry we have ever seen does not "rhyme" at all, while some of the best rhyme contains not a single poetic sentiment.

THEY WERE NEVER CHILDREN.—A correspondent says: "We talk of Adam and Eve as having been, before the fall, in a very happy condition, but one thing they missed—they were never children."

True. We never thought of that. Adam never played marbles. He never played "hokey." He never drove a tandem of boys with a string. He never skated on a pond, or played "ball," or rode down hill on a hand-sleigh. And Eve, she never made play-house; she never took tea with another little girl from the little tea-table set out with the toy tea things; she never rolled a hoop, or jumped a rope, or pieced a baby-quilt, or dressed a doll. They never played "blind man's bluff," or "pussy wants a corner," or "hurly-burly," or any of the games with which childhood disports itself. How blank their age must have been, wherein no memories of early youth came welling up in their hearts, no visions of childhood floating back from the long past, no mother's voice chanting a lullaby to the ear of fancy in the still hours of the night, no father's words of kindness speaking from the church-yard where he sleeps. Adam and Eve, and they alone of all the countless millions of men and women that have ever lived, had no childhood.—*Albany Register*.

QUEER SHIRT BUTTONS.—"What on 'arth ails these ere shirt buttons, I wonder. Jest the minit I put the needle through 'em to sew 'em on, they splits and flies all to bits." "Why, Grandmother, them isn't shirt buttons, they's my peppermints, and you've been spilin' 'em."

NECESSITY is great for making things serve all round. In California a warning-pan is used as an umbrella, fruit-dish, bean-pot, and-contribution-box.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Our advices from Europe are to the 25th March. Grain and Flour have fallen there considerably, but this decline has not affected our market in the least, owing to the small quantity on hand. At the opening of the canals, when large quantities will be continually coming to market, the prices will then be governed more by those prevailing in Europe. Flour remains nearly as per our last; Corn has fallen 3 to 4 cents per bushel.

Cotton has given way from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ cts. per lb., Sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent.

Money is just as high as ever, and Stocks a little lower.

The weather has now become quite mild and

spring like; but the season is at least twelve days later than that of last year.

From the Mark Lane Express, March 20th.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

The depression in the Wheat trade has in no degree abated since our last, and a further important decline has taken place in prices at most of the leading provincial markets. Holders appear to have been seized by a kind of panic; whilst buyers, finding it to their advantage to hold off, have refused to take beyond what they have needed for immediate use. In proportion as the anxiety to realize has increased, so has the caution of purchasers, and so far from any improvement in the demand having been caused by the fall which has taken place in prices, the effect has been just the reverse; for with each concession made by sellers, the millers have contracted their operations. How long this state of affairs may continue, no one can foresee; but it is an undoubted fact that stocks in the hands of the millers and bakers have been materially reduced, and, whenever the turn may come, the reaction is likely to be sudden. That the existing position of affairs has been in a great measure brought about by the increasing tightness in the money market, cannot be questioned; and, though there has been no great extent of speculation, still purchases were, it would now appear, made during the time that prices were on the advance, by parties not in a position to hold what they bought for any lengthened period; hence the late forced sales. Circumstances have, it must be confessed, been all against speculators for an advance. We have, in the first place, been favored with the most auspicious weather. The autumn seed-time was all that could be desired; the winter sharp, but not protracted; and the weather for getting in the Lent crops as propitious as possible. There has, consequently, been nothing to create uneasiness in respect to the future, and, though it may not be very rational to conclude that because the first step has been favorable the result must also be so, still it has encouraged hopes of future abundance.

The prospect of war with Russia, which greatly assisted the upward movement, has, now that it has become almost certain, had the opposite effect, inasmuch as it has caused the Baltic merchants to make unusual efforts to ship off all they could as early as possible; with this view vessels have been loaded over the ice, and the latter cut away, so as to allow the ships to proceed to sea before the winter broke up. The pressure for money, to which we have already alluded, may also be attributed to the extraordinary expenditure caused by the preparations of war; and though there can be no doubt that we shall hereafter feel the effect of the withholding of supplies from Russia, thus far the warlike aspect of affairs has been to depress, instead of raising, prices. Last, but not least in importance, has been the extent of the arrivals of breadstuffs from America. These had certainly exceeded what we were led to expect, from the character of the advices from thence; for we were told months ago that stocks at the ports on the sea-board had been reduced into a very narrow compass, and that the receipts from the interior would be comparatively unimportant. The question now is, will America continue to ship as largely as she has done; will the prohibition of exports from the Black Sea, and the interference with supplies from the Upper Baltic, have no effect; and will the consumption, which was certainly checked by the high prices which prevailed during the winter, undergo no increase after a fall of 10s. per qr. on Wheat? The answer we must leave to our readers. During the last month there has hardly been a day in which out-door labor could not be favorably prosecuted; farmers have, consequently, been enabled to make rapid progress, and the sowing of Lent Corn is now drawing to a close; indeed in many districts the work has been finished. Still the deliveries from the growers have not increased materially.

Cotton has given way from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ cts. per lb., Sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent.

Money is just as high as ever, and Stocks a little lower.

The weather has now become quite mild and

CONTINENTAL CORN TRADE.

We learn from the Baltic that the different rivers and harbors had been freed from ice, and that the greatest activity prevailed to ship off what had been bought during the winter for English account. The very dull reports from hence had had the effect of checking all inclination to enter into fresh engagements, and what was being done was in fulfillment of contracts previously entered into.

By the most recent advices from France, it appears that the pressure for money had not diminished, and the downward movement in prices of Wheat and Flour had consequently continued. The dull accounts from hence, and the favorable character of the season, had all assisted to discourage holders, and the anxiety to realize at almost any price had amounted to a panic. At Paris on Wednesday, sellers would have submitted to materially reduced rates; notwithstanding which, it was impossible to induce buyers to act. We have similar advices from Havre, but at Marseilles a rally seems to have taken place on receipt of the information of the prohibition of exports from Southern Russia; subsequently, however, business had again become dull.

From Odessa we learn that the time allowed for vessels to complete their loading had been extended to the 13th March. So soon as this had become known, a very active demand for Wheat had set in, and over 70,000 qrs. had been bought for immediate shipment.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of the more important Vegetables, Fruits, &c., at the principle New-York Markets.

April 8, 1854.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Western Reds, $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$2 37 $\frac{1}{2}$; Junes, \$2 25; Merinos, \$2 25; Carters, \$3 50; Mercers, \$3 25@\$3 50; Onions red, $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$1 75; yellow, \$1 75; white, \$3; Parsneps, $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$1 50; Beets, $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$2 50; Carrots, $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$2 50; Turnips white, $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$1 75; yellow, \$1 50; Spinach $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$4; Celery, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz. bunches, \$2; Lettuce, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz., 25c. @ \$1; Vegetable Oysters, \$1 25; Cabbage, $\frac{3}{4}$ hundred, \$8 @ \$14.

FRUITS.—Apples, Greenings, $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$3 50; Spitzenburgs, $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$3 50; Russets, $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$3 50; Northern Spy, $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$4, a very few in market. Second quality of the kinds above mentioned are worth \$2 @ \$2 50; Cranberries, $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$8 @ \$10; Maple Sugar, per lb., 16 @ \$2 50c.; Eggs, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz., 15c.; Butter, 18 @ \$2c. per pound.

The markets are poorly supplied, and produce is commanding good prices at present.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, April 10, 1854.

The number of cattle in market to-day is not as large as one week since, but they are of a superior quality, about equal to those of last week. The prices range about the same as last week.

Lowest price, 8c.; Middling, 9c.; Best, 10c.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beefes,	2,187
Cows,	29
Sheep,	476
Swine,	1,095
Veals,	907

Of these there were forwarded by the Harlem Railroad, beefes, 88; cows, 27; sheep, 405.

By the Hudson River railroad, beefes, 700; sheep, 71.

By the Erie railroad, beefes, 1,100; swine, 1,095.

New-York State, furnished by cars, 393.

Ohio, by cars, 1,090.

Pennsylvania, on foot, 328.

Kentucky, by cars, 288.

Connecticut, on foot, 4.

Mr. ALLERTON gives the following prices: Cows from \$30 @ \$65: Sheep, \$3 50 @ \$7; Extra, \$10 @ \$14; Swine, corn fed, 5 1/2c.; Mast, 4 1/2c. @ 5 1/2c.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
BROWNING'S, Sixth street,	
Beefes,	297
Cows,	88
Sheep,	1,852

O'BRIEN'S, Sixth street.

Beefes,	29
Cows,	100
Sheep,	400

Mr. CHAMBERLIN being sick, we were unable to obtain our usual reports from his yards.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.

Pot, 1st sort, 1853. \$100 lbs. 5 93/4@ 6
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852. 6 62/4@ 5

Beeswax.

American Yellow. 3 lb. — 28 @ 29

Bristles.

American, Gray and White. 40 @ 45

Coal.

Liverpool Orrel. 1/4 chaldron, 10 50 @ 14
Scotch. — @ 14
Sidney. 7 75 @ 50
Pictou. 8 50 @ 50
Anthracite. \$2,000 lb. 6 50 @ 7

Cotton.

Atlantic. Other Gulf
Ports. Florida. Ports.
Inferior. — @ — @ —
Low to good ord. 7 1/2@ 8 1/2 7 1/2@ 8 1/2
Low to good mid. 9 1/2@ 10 1/2 10 1/2@ 11 1/2
Mid, fair to fair. 10 @ 11 11 1/2@ 11 1/2 11 1/2@ 12
Fully fr. to good fr. 11 1/2@ 12 11 1/2@ 12 1/2
Good and fine. — @ — @ — @ —

Cotton Bagging.

Gunny Cloth. 3/4 yard, — 11 1/2@ 11 1/2
American Kentucky. — @ —
Dundee. — @ —

Coffee.

Java, White. 3/4 lb. — 14 @ 14 1/2
Mocha. 13 1/2@ 14
Brazil. 10 1/2@ 12
Maracaibo. 12 @ 12 1/2
St. Domingo. (cast) 9 1/2@ 10 1/2

Cordage.

Hemp Rope. 3/4 lb. — 7 @ 10
Boat Rope. — @ 16

Corks.

Velvet, Quarts. 3/4 gro. — 35 @ 45
Velvet, Pints. 20 @ 28
Phials. 4 @ 12

Feathers.

Live Geese, prime. 3/4 lb. — 46 @ 49

Flax.

Jersey. 3/4 lb. — 8 @ 9

Flour and Meal.

Sour. 3/4 bbl. 6 50 @ 6 75
Superfine No. 2. 6 87/4@ 7
State, common brands. 7 @ 7 1/2
State, Straight brand. 7 18 1/2@ 20
State, favorite brands. 7 38 @ 7 50
Western, mixed do. 7 37 1/2@ 7 43 1/2
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do. 7 73 @ 7 87 1/2
Michigan, fancy brands. 7 87 1/2@ 8 5
Ohio, common to good brands. 7 62 1/2@ 7 87 1/2
Ohio, round hoop, common. 7 62 1/2@ 7 75
Ohio, fancy brands. 8 — 8 12
Ohio, extra brands. 8 13 1/2@ 8 87
Michigan and Indiana, extra do. 0 62 1/2@ 8 37 1/2
Genesee, fancy brands. 8 — 8 25
Genesee, extra brands. 8 50 @ 9 75
Canada, (in bond). 7 37 1/2@ 7 43 1/2
Brandywine. 7 75 @ 7 87 1/2
Georgetown. 7 75 @ 7 87 1/2
Pittsburgh City. 7 75 @ 7 87 1/2
Richmond County. 7 62 1/2@ 7 75
Alexandria. 7 62 1/2@ 7 75
Baltimore, Howard Street. 7 62 1/2@ 7 75
Rye Flour. 4 62 1/2@ 4 75
Corn Meal, Jersey. — 3 62 1/2
Corn Meal, Brandywine. 4 — 4 5
Corn Meal, Brandywine. 3/4 punch. 19 @ 3

Grain.

Wheat, White Genesee. 3/4 bush. 2 13 @ 2 15
Wheat, do. (Canada) (in bond). 2 — 2 2
Wheat, Southern, White. 1 75 @ 1 85
Wheat, Ohio, White. 1 70 @ 1 85
Wheat, Michigan, White. 1 80 @ 1 92
Wheat, Mixed Western. 1 70 @ 1 80
Wheat, Western Red. 1 70 @ 1 75
Rye, Northern. 1 — @ 2
Corn, Unsound. — @ 8 5
Corn, Round Yellow. 8 1 @ 8 2
Corn, Round White. 8 1 @ 8 2
Corn, Southern White. 8 2 @ 8 3
Corn, Southern Yellow. 8 2 @ 8 3
Corn, Southern Mixed. 8 1 @ 8 2
Corn, Western Mixed. 8 8 @ 8 7
Corn, Western Yellow. 8 1 @ 8 2
Barley. 95 @ 1 08
Oats, River and Canal. 48 @ 50
Oats, New-Jersey. 44 @ 46
Oats, Western. 53 @ 54
Oats, Penna. 46 @ 47
Oats, Southern. 42 @ 45
Peas, Black-eyed. 3/4 2 bush. 2 75 @ 2 87 1/2
Peas, Canada. bush. 1 18 1/2@ 2 1/2
Beans, White. 1 50 @ 1 62 1/2

Hay.

Rio Grande, Mixed. 3/4 lb. — 23 @ 23 1/2
Buenos Ayres, Mixed. 21 @ 23

Hay, for shipping:

North River, in bales. 3/4 100 lbs. — 87 1/2@ 90

Hemp.

Russia, clean. 3/4 ton. 285 — @ 320
Russia, Outshot. — @ 1 1/2
Manilla. 3/4 lb. — 13 1/2@ 14
Sisal. 10 @ 11
Sunn. 5 1/2@ 6
Italian. 120 @ 125
Jute. 195 @ 200
American, Dew-rotted. 210 @ 260
American, do., Dressed. 210 @ 260
American, Water-rotted. — @ 1 1/2

Hops.

1853. 3/4 lb. — 40 @ 44
1852. 38 @ 40

Lumber.

	WHOLESALE PRICES.
Timber, White Pine.	3/4 cubic ft. 18 @ 22
Timber, Oak.	25 @ 30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.	35 @ 38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine. (by cargo)	18 @ 22
	YARD SELLING PRICES
Timber, Oak Scantling.	3/4 M. ft. 30 @ 40
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.	17 50 @ 18 75
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.	— @ 35
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked.	20 @ 25
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.	37 50 @ 40
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.	30 @ 35
Boards, North River, Box.	16 @ 17
Boards, Albany Pine.	3/4 pce. 16 @ 22
Boards, City Worked.	22 @ 24
Boards, do, narrow, clear ceiling.	25 @ —
Plank, do., narrow, clear flooring.	25 @ —
Plank, Albany Pine.	26 @ 32
Plank, City Worked.	26 @ 32
Plank, Albany Spruce.	18 @ 20
Plank, Spruce, City Worked.	22 @ 24
Shingles, Pine, sawed.	3/4 bunch. 2 25 @ 2 50
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved.	2 75 @ 3
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.	3/4 M. 24 @ 28
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality.	22 @ 25
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality.	19 @ 21
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality.	17 @ 18
Shingles, Company, 3 ft.	32 @ 34
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.	— @ 16
Staves, White Oak, Pipe.	65 @ —
Staves, White Oak, Hhd.	40 @ —
Staves, Red Oak, Hhd.	38 @ 35
Heading, White Oak.	60 @ —

Molasses.

New-Orleans.	3/4 gall. — 27 @ —
Porto Rico.	23 @ — 30
Cuba Muscovado.	25 @ 27
Trinidad Cuba.	25 @ 27
Cardenas, &c.	23 1/2 @ 24

Nails.

Cut, 4d@60d.	3/4 lb. — 4 1/2@ 5
Wrought, 4d@20d.	— @ —

Naval Stores.

Turpentine, Soft, North County.	3/4 280 lb. — @ 5 75
Turpentine, Wilmington.	— @ 5 50
Tar.	3/4 bbl. 3 @ 3 50
Pitch, City.	2 75 @ —
Resin, Common, (delivered).	1 75 @ 1 87 1/2
Resin, White.	3/4 280 lb. 2 50 @ 4 75
Spirits Turpentine.	3/4 gall. 66 @ 68

Oil Cake.

Thin Oblong, City.	3/4 ton, — @ —
Thick, Round, Country.	— @ 28
Thin Oblong Country.	— @ 33

Provisions.

Beef, Mess, Country.	3/4 bbl. 9 50 @ 12
Beef, Prime, Country.	6 50 @ 7
Beef, Mess, City.	13 50 @ 14
Beef, Mess, extra.	15 50 @ 16
Beef, Prime, City.	7 25 @ 8
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wisconsin.	— @ 14
Beef, Prime, Mess.	3/4 ton. 21 @ 24
Pork, Mess, Western.	3/4 bbl. 15 75 @ 16
Pork, Prime, Western.	13 50 @ 16
Pork, Prime, Mess.	14 88 @ 16
Pork, Clear, Western.	17 50 @ 16
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels.	3/4 lb. — 10% @ 10
Hams, Pickled.	8 1/2 @ 9
Hams, Dry Salted.	— @ 8 8
Shoulders, Pickled.	6 1/2 @ 7
Shoulders, Dry Salted.	— @ 6 1/2
Beef Hams, in Pickle.	3/4 bbl. 13 @ 16 50
Beef, Smoked.	3/4 lb. 9 @ 9 1/2
Butter, Orange County.	— 21 @ 24
Butter, Ohio.	— 12 @ 16
Butter, New-York State Dairies.	15 @ 15
Butter, Canada.	12 @ 15
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond).	— @ 12
Cheese, fair to prime.	10 @ 12

Plaster Paris.

Blue Nova Scotia.	3/4 ton, 8 50 @ 3 75
White Nova Scotia.	3 50 @ 3 62 1/2

Salt.

Turks Island.	3/4 bush. — @ 48
St. Martin's.	— @ —
Liverpool, Ground.	3/4 sack, 1 10 @ 1 12 1/2
Liverpool, Fine.	1 45 @ 1 50
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.	1 72 1/2 @ 1 75

Saltpetre.

Refined.	3/4 lb. — 6 1/2@ 8
Crude, East India.	7 @ 7 1/2
Nitrate Soda.	5 @ 5 1/2

Seeds.

Clover.	3/4 lb. — 10 @ 11 1/2
Timothy, Mowed.	3/4 ton. 14 @ 17
Timothy, Reaped.	17 @ 20
Flax, American, Rough.	3/4 bush. — @ —
Linseed, Calcutta.	— @ —

Sugar.

St. Croix.	3/4 lb. — @ —
New-Orleans.	4 @ 6 1/2
Cuba Muscovado.	4 1/2 @ 6
Porto Rico.	4 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Havana, White.	7 1/2 @ 8
Havana, Brown and Yellow.	5 @ 7 1/2
Stuart's Double-Refined, Loaf.	9 1/2 @ 10
do. do. do. Crushed.	9 1/2 @ 10
do. do. do. Ground.	8 1/2 @ 9
do. (A) Crushed.	9 @ 10
do. 2d quality, Crushed.	none.
Manilla.	5 1/2 @ 6
Brazil White.	6 1/2 @ 7
Brazil, Brown.	5 @ 6

Tallow.

American, Prime.	3/4 lb. — 11 1/2@ 19 1/2
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Tobacco.

Virginia.	3/4 lb. — @ —

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GARDEN SEEDS.

A GENERAL LIST OF FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, imported and raised for R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

PEARS.—Early May, Prince Albert, Early Warwick, Early Washington or June, Early Frame, or June, Early Charlton, Early Emperor, Bishop, Early Dwarf, Dwarf Sugar, Dwarf Blue Imperial, Blue Prussian, Fairbeard's Champion of England, Large White Marrowfat, Black Eyed Marrowfat, and all of Knight's different varieties.

CORN.—Early Canada, Large Sweet or Sugar, Stowell's Evergreen, Old Colony, Constantinople, White Flint, Yellow Flint, Dutton Brown, Early Tuscarora.

PEAS.—Early China, Early Valentine, Yellow Six Weeks, Early Mohawk, Large White Kidney, Refugee or One Thousand to One Dutch Case Knife, Large Lima, Horticultural Cranberry, Scarlet Runner, White Dutch Runner, Dwarf Horticulturist, Red Mohawk, Turtle Soup, BORNOOL or KALE.—Green Curled Scotch Kale.

CAULIFLOWER.—Large Early London, Large Late, Walchren.

CELERIAC.—White Solid, New Silver Giant, Large Manchester, Seymour's Super White.

CRESS.—Curled or Peppergrass, Water or Winter.

CUCUMBER.—Early Frame, Early White spine very fine, London Long Green, Short Green Prickly, Extra Long Green Turkish, Turkish or West India.

Egg PLANT.—Long Purple, and White.

ENDIVE.—Green Curled, Broad Leaved Batavian.

CARROTS.—Long Orange, White Belgian, Early Horn, Large Altringham.

BURRS.—Early Blood Turnip, Flat Bassano, Long Blood Red, Small Long Dark Blood, Yellow Turnip, Early Scarcity.

ONION.—Large Wethersfield Red, White Silver Skin. Yellow Silver Skin.

TURNIPS.—All of the varieties.

WATERMELON.—Mountain Sprout, Mountain Sweet, very fine, Long Island, Black Spanish, Citron for preserves.

TOMATO.—Large Red, Round Red, Large Yellow, Small Yellow.

LATTICE.—Early Curled Sicilian, Early White Cabbage, Fine Imperial Cabbage, Royal Cabbage, fine Large Green Ice Head, Brown Dutch, Super Brown Head, Large India, Ice Coss, Paris Green Coss, Hampton Court.

MELON.—Green Citron, Pine Apple, Skillman's Fine Netted, Nutmeg, Large Yellow, Canteloup, Large Musk.

RADISH.—Wood's Early Frame, Early Short Top Long Scarlet, Early Scarlet Turnip, Long Salmon, Long White, Naples, White Turnip, Yellow Turnip, Black Fall Spanish, White Fall Spanish, Rose Colored, China Winter.

CABBAGE.—Early York or June, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Flat Battersea, Large French Oxheart, Large York, Constock's Prem, Flat Dutch, Large Dutch Winter, Large Flat Dutch, Large Green American, True Green Glazed, Fine Glazed, Savoy, Green, Globe, Savoy, Red Dutch, Wakefield, Charwood's Prem, Flat Dutch.

RHUBARB.—Early Tobeok, Miyati's Scarlet, Victoria.

Also, WHITE BLACKBERRIES, a new and choice variety.

Also, BHUARAB AND ASPARAGUS ROOTS, fresh and of fine growth.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FLOWER SEEDS. 29-4f

BOOKS FOR THE FARMERS.

ALL SENT FREE OF POSTAGE.

Furnished by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

I. The Cow, Dairy Husbandry, and Cattle Breeding. Price 20 cents.

II. Every Lady her own Flower Gardener. Price 25 cents.

III. The American Kitchen Gardener. Price 25 cents.

IV. The American Rose Culturist. Price 25 cents.

V. Prize Essay on Manures. By S. L. Dana, price 25 cents.

VI. Skinner's Elements of Agriculture. Price 25 cents.

VII. The Pests of the Farm, with Directions for Extirpation. Price 25 cents.

VIII. Horses—their Varieties, Breeding, Management, &c. Price 25 cents.

IX. The Hive and Honey Bee—their Diseases and Remedies, Price 25 cents.

X. The Hog—its Diseases and Management. Price 25 cents.

XI. The American Bird Fancier—Breeding, Raising, &c. Price 25 cents.

XII. Domestic Fowl and Ornamental Poultry. Price 25 cents.

XIII. Chemistry made Essay for the Use of Farmers. Price 25 cents.

XIV. The American Poultry Yard. The cheapest and best book published. Price \$1.

XV. The American Field Book of Manures. Embracing all the Fertilizers known, with directions for use. By Browne. Price \$1.25.

XVI. Bunt's Kitchen Gardener. Price 75 cents.

XVII. Stephen's Chemical Field Lecture. Price \$1.

XVIII. Wilson on the Cultivation of Flax. Price 25 cents.

XIX. The Farmer's Cyclopedia. By Blake. Price \$1.25.

XX. Allen's Rural Architecture. Price \$1.25.

XXI. Phelps' Bee Keeper's Chart. Illustrated. Price 25 cents.

XXII. Johnston's Lectures of Practical Agriculture. Paper, price 50 cents.

XXIII. Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry. Price \$1.25.

XXIV. Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology. Price \$1.

XXV. Randall's Sheep Husbandry. Price \$1.25.

XXVI. Miner's American Bee Keeper's Manual. Price \$1.

XXVII. Dodd's American Cattle Doctor. Complete. Price \$1.

XXVIII. Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener. 1 vol. Price \$1.25.

XXIX. Allen's Treatise on the Culture of the Grape. Price \$1.

XXX. Youatt on the Breeds and Management of Sheep. Price 75 cents.

XXXI. Youatt on the Hog. Complete. Price 20 cents.

XXXII. Youatt and Martin on Cattle. By Stevens. Price \$1.25.

XXXIV. The Shepherd's own Book. Edited by Youatt, Skinner and Randall. Price \$2.

XXXV. Stephens' Book on the Farm; or Farmer's Guide. Edited by Skinner. Price \$4.

XXXVI. Allen's American Farm Book. Price \$1.

XXXVII. The American Florist's Guide. Price 75 cents.

XXXVIII. The Cottage and Farm Bee-keeper. Price 50 cents.

XXXIX. Hours on the Culture of the Grape. Price 50 cents.

XL. Country Dwellings; or the American Architect. Price \$6.

XLI. Lindley's Guide to the Orchard. Price \$1.25.

XLII. Gunn's Domestic Medicine. A book for every married man and woman. Price \$3.

XLIII. Nash's Progressive Farmer. A book for every boy in the country. Price 50 cents.

XLIV. Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals. Price 75 cents.

XLV. Sexton's Rural Hand-books. 2 vols. Price \$2.50.

XLVI. Beattie's Southern Agriculture. Price \$1.

XLVII. Smith's Landscape Gardening. Containing Hints on arranging Parks, Pleasure Grounds, &c., &c. Edited by Lewis F. Allen. Price \$1.25.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

XLVIII. The Farmer's Land Measurer; or Pocket Companion. Price 50 cents.

XLIX. Bunt's American Flower Garden Directory. Price \$1.25.

L. The American Fruit Grower's Guide in Orchard and Garden. Being the most complete book on the subject ever published. Price \$2.25.

29-4f C. M. SAXTON, 182 Madison street, N.Y.

NEW AND CHOICE FRUITS.

HOVEY & CO., NO. 7 MERCHANTS ROW, BOSTON have the pleasure of offering to amateur cultivators and the trade generally, the following superior new fruits, of which they possess the ENTIRE STOCK, and are now first offered for sale:

BOSTON PEAR.

A new native summer variety, ripening from the middle to last of August, just before the Bartlett, of large size, with a beautiful waxen yellow skin, and a red cheek, superior to any variety of its season.

This fine pear was first exhibited by Messrs. Hovey & Co. before the Mass. Hort. Soc. in 1849, and repeatedly since that time, obtaining the highest commendation of the Fruit Committee, who have spoken of it as follows:

"From Hovey & Co. a new native pear, of good size, fair and handsome, of a brisk vinous flavor, fully equal to an Urbanite in its best condition, and one of the finest early pears."—Report of Aug. 1850.

The Messrs. H. & Co. have also presented this season a native variety of great beauty and of fine quality, which is one of our early pears."—HON. M. P. WILDER, in the Horticulturist, 1851.

In 1850, the Mass. Hort. Soc. awarded Messrs. H. & Co. the PREMIUM to the variety, as the best summer pear.

In 1853, the Mass. Hort. Soc. awarded Messrs. H. & Co. a gratuity of \$20 for the introduction of this variety.

Five trees of large size, 5 feet high, will be ready for sale on the 1st of April next, at \$5 each. A few trees of very large size, full of flower-buds, \$10 each.

HOVEY CHERRY.

This new and superb Cherry was raised from seed by Messrs. H. & Co., and is one of the largest and most beautiful cherries known. It measures more than an inch in diameter, and is produced in clusters of twenty or thirty cherries each. The color is amber, beautifully shaded with deep coral red. Flesh firm, sweet and rich, ripening the last of July and beginning of August. It is beautifully figured in the Fruits of America. It first fruited in 1848, and has obtained the following commendatory notice:

"One of the best, if not the very best new cherries tasted the past season. It is a seedling of Messrs. Hovey. It is of the largest size, sweet, rich, and of a very fine. The present indications are that it will take a high rank, and become an established favorite."—Mr. CANO'S Report, 1853.

"On the 17th July, Messrs. H. & Co. produced their Seedling Cherry, mentioned in the preceding report. This notwithstanding the unfavorable season, fully maintained the high character then awarded to it."—Report of Fruit Committee, 1853.

The committee awarded Messrs. Hovey & Co. the APPLETION GOLD MEDAL for this variety, it having proved, for five consecutive years, a new and superior cherry.

Young and handsome trees of this superior cherry will be ready for sale the 1st of April next, at \$4 each.

CONCORD GRAPE.

MR. BULL'S NEW AND SUPERIOR SKEDDING.

This remarkably fine American variety is the greatest acquisition which has ever yet been made to our hardy grapes, and supplies the market so long wanted, of a superior table grape, sufficiently hardy to withstand the coldest climate, and strong enough to ripen its fruit in any part of the Northern or New-England States. It is FOUR WEEKS earlier than the Isabella, and two weeks earlier than the Diana. It was fully ripe the last season (1853) on the 3d of September, when Messrs. Hovey & Co. exhibited specimens from Mr. Bull's original vine before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

It is a most vigorous growing vine, perfectly hardy, with bunches of large size, handsomely shouldered, often weighing a pound, and with large roundish oval berries, frequently measuring an inch in diameter; color very dark, covered with a thick blue skin; flesh free from pith, flavor very rich and delicious, with a fine spicy aroma. The foliage is broad and thick, and the berries have never been known to mildew, rot, or drop off under any circumstances, during the five years since it has borne fruit. All good judges who have tasted it pronounce it far superior to the Isabella in its ripest condition.

Opinions of the Fruit Committee of the Mass. Hort. Soc. 1853, Sept. "Seedling grape from H. W. Bull; large, handsome, and excellent."

1853, Sept. "Fully equal to specimens last year, and proves to be a remarkably early, handsome, and very superior grape."

Five strong one-year old vines will be ready for sale April 1, at \$5 each, and to the trade, at \$40 per doz. All orders will be attended to in the rotation in which they are received.

30-31

SALE OF STOCK.

PURE BRED STOCK AT PRIVATE SALE AT MOUNT FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER CO., NEW-YORK, ELEVEN MILES FROM CITY HALL, N. Y., BY HARLEM RAILROAD CARS.

Having met with more success than I anticipated the past year, with the Catalogue of animals, and my JUNE SALE BY AUCTION, WILL NOT TAKE PLACE. A full descriptive Catalogue with prices attached, will be published on the fifteenth of April, and I intend to be at home myself to see any who may call. I will sell at private sale, about 18 Short-Horns, 6 of which are young Bulls and Bull Calves. The Cows and Heifers old enough, will be in Calf, to the Celebrated Imported Bull "BALCO," (9912) or Imported, "ROMEO," winner of the first Prize at Saratoga, in 1853; and also at American Institute the same year.

The young Bulls and Bull Calves, are some of them from imported Cows, and sired in England; and others are sired by the import Marquis of Carrabas, (1789), winner of the first Prize at Saratoga the past year, as a two year old. Also, about 10 head of Devon cattle, consisting of a yearling Bull, sired by MAJOR and 5 Bull Calves, sired by my imported first Prize Bull, FRANK QUARTLY, and several of them from imported Cows and Heifers old enough, will be in Calf to FRANK QUARTLY. Also 6 or 8 Suffolk Sows; and several young Suffolk and Essex Boars. Also, 2 South-down Rams, imported direct from Jonas Webb; and 6 Yearling Rams, all bred by me from Stock on both sides, imported from Jonas Webb. Catalogues will be forwarded by Mail if desired.

All Animals delivered on SHIPBOARD, or RAIL CAR in the City of New-York, free of expense, to the purchaser. The Devons are at my Herdsdale Farm, 4 miles north to which place I will take persons bound to and from New-York.

MR. FRIEND, JR., J. BECAR, who is interested in several of my importations, will also sell about 10 head of Short-Horns, consisting of 4 young Bulls, and 5 or 6 Females. His young Bulls are also several of them from imported Cows, and sired by the LORD OF ERYHOLMNE, (1820) and the celebrated first Prize Imported Bull ROMEO. Mr. Bezar's Cows and Heifers are in Calf to the imported Bull, MARQUIS OF CARRABAS, (1789). Mr. Bezar can be seen at his Store, No. 187 Broadway, New-York, at which place he will make arrangements to go to his Farm, at Smithtown, Long Island. His animals will be entered in the same Catalogue with mine, which can be obtained by addressing him, or his wife, or me at Mount Pleasant. His animals will be delivered in almost all manner and mine. Our Importations have been in almost all cases made at the same time, and are of equal merit, excepting that I have more in number.

L. G. MORRIS.

March 16th, 1854.

29-37

TOP-EARED RABBITS OF IMPORTED STOCK (Price \$10 per pair,) for sale by S. PARSONS, Flushing, L. I.

28-31

FIELD SEEDS.

POTATO.—EXOELSOIR, EARLY JUNE, ASH LEAF KIDNEY MERCER, British Whites.

SPRING WHEAT.—Black Sea Spring, Tea Spring, Golden Drop, China Pea.

SPRING OATS, very superior.—French Oats, Poland Oats, Potato Oats.

BARLEY.—Two and Four Rowed.

GRASS SEEDS.—Ray Grass, Sweet Vernal, Orchard Grass, Timothy, Red Top, Blue Grass, Lucern, White Clover, Red Clover. (28-4f)

R. L. ALLEN, 189 & 191 Water street.

SHEPHERD DOGS.—WANTED ONE OF THE ABOVE

Dogs of the Scotch Collie breed. He should be under one year old, and partially trained. Name lowest price at once, which must be moderate.

A. B. ALLEN, 189 Water st.

29-40

Middlebury, Conn.

GENUINE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS NOW ON HAND, AND IS CONSTANTLY MANUFACTURING AT HIS WORKS IN MIDDLEBURY, CONN., SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, WHICH HE WARRANTS FREE FROM ANY ADULTERATION, AND EQUAL, IF NOT SUPERIOR TO ANY IN THE MARKET.

IT IS MADE OF BONES, PREPARED IN THE MOST APPROVED MANNER, PUT UP IN SUBSTANTIAL BAGS FOR TRANSPORTATION, AND IS FURNISHED PROMPTLY TO ORDER, OR AT THE WORKS.

HE ALSO MANUFACTURES AND HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE MARKET, BONE DUST OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

THESE FERTILIZERS HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY TESTED BY CAREFUL AND EXPERIENCED AGRICULTURISTS IN THIS VICINITY, AND HAVE GIVEN GENERAL SATISFACTION.

MARCH 13, 1854. 29-40

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st.

Middlebury, Conn.

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No. 1 SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—THIS VALUABLE fertilizer has been used for several years in England and other parts of Europe, and, next to Guano, holds the highest rank in popularity, and the extent to which it is used among farmers. Its introduction in this country has been more recent; but the progress it has made in the estimation of the public has not been less marked or successful than abroad. It is now extensively used throughout the Northern states, after full trial and investigation of its merits; and it is rapidly becoming, like its predecessor, Guano, a favorite manure at the South and West.

It is composed of crushed or ground bones, decomposed by the addition of about one fifth their weight of sulphuric acid, diluted with water, to which is added a due proportion of guano and sulphate of ammonia. The latter is the active and one of the most efficient agents in the best Peruvian Guano.

It is suited to any soil in which there is not already a full supply of the phosphates, which is seldom the case. All crops are benefited by its application.

For sale in large or small quantities, in bags of 150 lbs. each. No charge for packages. All bags will be branded "C. B. De Bur" No. 1 Superphosphate of Lime.

PERUVIAN GUANO of best quality.

AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all kinds.

FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, of various sorts, fresh home grown and imported.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST—weekly, \$1 per volume—two volumes a year.

For sale at R. L. ALLEN's Agricultural Warehouse and seed Store, 189 and 191 Water street, New-York. 25-12

FOR SALE AT THE SOUTH NORWALK NURSERY, THE Great New Rochelle or Lawton Blackberry Plants; also plants of the White fruited Blackberry. For sale also a large stock of small plants of the new or North River Red Antwerp plants, at the low price of fifteen dollars per thousand. The above plants all warranted.

G. H. SEYMOUR & CO., South Norwalk Nursery, Conn. 24-25

ATKINS' SELF-RAKING REAPER.—40 of these machines were last harvest in grass or grain or both, with almost uniformly good success, in nine different States and Canada. TWENTY-SIX PREMIUMS, including two at the Crystal Palace, (silver and bronze medals,) were awarded it at the autumn exhibitions. I am building only 300, which are being rapidly ordered. Mr. Joseph Hall, Rochester, N. Y., will also build a few. Early orders necessary to insure a reaper.

Price at Chicago \$175-\$75 Cash with order, note for \$50, payable when reaper works successfully, and another for \$50, payable 1st December next with interest. Or \$150 cash in advance. Warranted to be a good Self-Raking Reaper.

Agents properly recommended, wanted throughout the country. Experienced agents are wanted. It is important this year to have the machines widely scattered.

Descriptive circulars with cuts, and giving impartially the difficulties as well as successes of the reaper, mailed to post-paid applications. J. S. WRIGHT.

"Prairie Farmer" Warehouses, Chicago, Feb., 1854. 23-35

POUDRETT.

THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY OFFER their Poudrette in six lots to suit purchasers, from a single barrel up to 4000 barrels, at their usual rates, \$1.50 per barrel for any quantity over seven barrels, delivered on board of vessel in New-York, free of storage or other charge. When 200 or 300 barrels are taken, a deduction will be made from the above price. That this article has stood the test of fourteen years trial is proof of its efficacy. It is the cheapest and best manure for corn produced, and it has the advantage of being useful in small quantities and harmless in large. It is a capital manure for peas, strawberries, &c., and all garden vegetables. Apply by letter or personally to the Lodi Manufacturing Company. 33-34 74 Cortlandt st., New-York.

GARDENER FOR THE GREEN-HOUSE AND GRAPE-HOUSE.—Wanted a Gardener as above, who is experienced in the management of the Green and Grape-House in the United States. None need apply except fully qualified. 22-47 A. B. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st., N. Y.

EARLY EXCELSIOR POTATOES.—THIS IS A NEW AND very superior sort. They are as early as the June potatoes, grow above the average size, are mealy and palatable, and have kept better than any other variety planted in this vicinity. The rot has never been known among them. 28-31 R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st., N. Y.

GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

HEDGE, LONG-HANDLE, AND SLIDING PRUNING SHEARS; Budding and Edging Knives; Pruning Hatchets, saws and knives; pruning, vine and flower scissors; bill and Milton hooks; lawn and garden rakes; garden scuffers, hoes of great variety, shovels and spades; hand engines, which throw water forty feet or more, syringes and water pots; grafting chisels, tree scrapers, and caterpillar brushes; transplanting trowels, reeds; hand plow and cultivator, very useful to work between rows of vegetables, together with a large assortment of other implements too numerous to mention. 23-24 R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st.

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—cheaper than ever, at J. VANDERBILT'S, No. 61 Fulton street, New-York. A very large assortment of all qualities and sizes; also a splendid assortment of fashionable goods, which will be made to order in a style that cannot be surpassed. Also India rubber clothing and furnishing goods. Your patronage is respectfully solicited. 2-30 J. VANDERBILT, 61 Fulton street.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand, and offers for sale the following valuable implements: 1. The China Pot, of their own manufacture, both single and double, for one and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in running, strength, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried. 2d. The Bagardus power, for one to four horses. These are compact, and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work. 3d. Eddy's Circular Wrought Iron Power, large cog-wheels, one to six horses, a new and favorite power. 4th. Trimble's Iron-Sweep Power, for one to four horses. 5th. Warren's Iron-Sweep Power, for one or two horses.

Hay and Cotton Presses—Bullock's progressive power presses, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

Grain mills, corn and cob crushers, a very large assortment of the best and latest improved kinds. Horse Powers of all kinds, guaranteed the best in the United States. These embrace 1st. The China Pot, of their own manufacture, both single and double, for one and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in running, strength, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried. 2d. The Bagardus power, for one to four horses. These are compact, and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work. 3d. Eddy's Circular Wrought Iron Power, large cog-wheels, one to six horses, a new and favorite power. 4th. Trimble's Iron-Sweep Power, for one to four horses. 5th. Warren's Iron-Sweep Power, for one or two horses.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL AND CAST IRON MILLS, AT \$6

to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

TILE MACHINES.—FOR MAKING DRAINING TILES OF

all descriptions and sizes.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE, AND ENDLESS

chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS, MADE EX-

CLUSIVELY for the California and Oregon Markets.

DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS AND SIZES.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED HARVESTER.—A newly-

patented machine, will harvest 10 or 12 acres per day with one horse.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES.—BULLOCK'S PROGRESSIVE

Power Presses, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS COMBINED—OF

Three Sizes and Prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers.

These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

SOUTHERN PLOWS—Nos. 101/4, 111/4, 121/2, 14, 15, 18, 181/2,

19, 191/2, 20, A 1, A 2, 50, 60, and all other sizes.

CORN-SHELLERS, HAY, STRAW, AND STALK-CUTTERS,

Fanning-Mills, &c., of all sizes.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

R. EES & HOYT, PREMIUM PATENT RIVETED STRETCH-

ED Leather Band Manufacturers, 37 Spruce street, New York. 3-29

FERTILIZERS.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—First quality of Fresh Peruvian

Guano, just received in store.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st., N. Y.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, OR CHEMICAL MANURE.—10 tons Paterson Improved, sufficiently made of the best materials and formula at lower rates, by HASKELL, MERRICK & BULL, Importers of Artificial Manures, Wholesale Agents for the Manufacturer, No. 10 Gold street. 1-31

HORSE MARKETS.

A MOS SMITH, SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLE, No. 76

East Twenty-fourth street, New-York. 1-27

BULL'S HEAD SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLES, TWENTY-

FOURTH street, West side of Third Avenue, N. Y. 1-34

A. S. CHAMBERLIN, Proprietor.

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